The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,985.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

Birth.

HUMBY—July 23rd, at Keamaree, Kurrachee, the wife of Mr. John Humby, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Cochin	19	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Coconada	19
„ Colombo	20	„ Madras	23
„ Galle		„ Pondicherry	
„ Negapatam	24	„ Negapatam	24
„ Pondicherry		„ Galle	
„ Madras	27	„ Colombo	27
„ Coconada	29	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Cochin	29
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	„ Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "SCOTIA," 1,200 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. Hamlin, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th August, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Aug.		Down.	Aug.	Sept.
Leave Bombay	10 & 24		Leave Bussorah	29	12
„ Kurrachee	14	28	„ Fao	29	12
„ Guadur	15	29		Sept.	
		Sept.	„ Bushire	1	15
„ Muscat	18	1	„ Linga	3	17
„ B. Abbas	20	3	„ B. Abbas	5	19
„ Linga	21	4	„ Muscat	7	21
„ Bushire	24	7	„ Guadur	9	23
„ Fao	25	8	„ Kurrachee	12	26
Arrive Bussorah	26	9	Arrive Bombay	15	29

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 644 tons, 160 H.P., Commander J. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 10th August, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 3rd August, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, a CLIPPER SHIP, A1 at Lloyd's, renewed last year for six years, 935 tons register. For further particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.

6, Tamarind Lane, 6th July 1868.

FOR SALE, the Inman Line Screw Steamer "CITY OF MANCHESTER," 1,296 tons and 350 Horse Power—

Length	261 feet.
Breadth	36 „
Depth of Hold	25 „
Length of Engine Room	77 „

British Built.

Two Decks. | Barque Rigged.
Four Masts. | Frame-work Iron.

Excellent accommodation for about 40 first-class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 28th July 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "MOUNTAIN LAUREL," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Mountain Laurel."

Bombay, 27th July 1868.

NOTICE.—The Customary fifteen days having expired, Consignees of Cargo per Ship "TIMOUR," from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise Captain Spooner will cause the same to be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Spooner will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.,
Agents for Captain Spooner, Ship "Timour."

Bombay, 28th July 1868.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.—The undersigned have landed a consignment of these CLOSETS and now invite purchasers for them.

The invention entirely does away with all the unmentionable nuisances attached to the employment of the Commodes now in general use in India, and are, in short, invaluable. The Government of India have presented Mr. Moule with £500 in token of their high appreciation of the invention. *Terms*—CASH.

Early application is desirable.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.
BOXER CARTRIDGES
FOR
SNIDER RIFLE.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., ·577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; ·500 (or half-inch) bore; and ·451 (or small) bore.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT, as the Standard RIFLE AMMUNITION for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of military BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty,) of all three sizes, picked with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of BOXER CARTRIDGES, ·450 bore, for Revolving Pistols, in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

PIN CARTRIDGES, for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 m, 9 m, and 7 m, bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.

Double Water proof and E B Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s. 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 20th August.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

FOR SALE, by Public Auction, on the 1st proximo, if not sooner disposed of by private sale, the three remaining SCREW STEAMERS belonging to the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company now in liquidation, *viz.,* "KOINA," "NADA," and "MULA." These steamers have been running but a short time, and are well known as vessels of large carrying capacity and good speed, on a moderate consumption of Coal. The steamers will be made over to the purchasers on the termination of their present charter to Government.

"KOINA" built at Middlesburgh, 1st Nov. 1864, by Candlish and Fox.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam.	Depth.
706·72/100	896	230' 1'	30' 25'	17' 5'

Horse Power.		Draught.	
Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
120	600	10' 4'	15' 6'

Carrying capacity 3,314 Bombay pressed bales cotton.
Average consumption of Coal 17½ tons per day.
Passengers accommodation 18 first class.

"NADA" built at Newcastle 1863 by Marshall.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam	Depth.
716·76/100	880	201' 2'	29' 2'	18' 7'

Horse Power.		Draught.	
Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
100	500	9·9	15·6

Carrying capacity 3,254 bales Bombay pressed Cotton.
Average consumption of Coal 17 tons per day.
Passenger accommodation 18 First and 10 Second Class.

"MULA" built at Sunderland. 1st Nov. 1864, by Pile, Hay & Co.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam.	Depth.
548·14/100	690	229' 6'	27' 75'	16' 10'

Horse Power.		Draught.	
Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
110	550	9·9	15·0

Carrying capacity 2,490 bales Bombay pressed Cotton.
Average consumption of Coal 16 tons per day.
Passenger accommodation 20 First and 6 Second Class.

For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 14th July 1868. STEARNS, HOBART & Co

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a commodious BUNGALOW, No. 4 A., with FURNITURE, on Mahim Road, (near Lall Baug). Apply to BHUGWANDASS HURREEBHOY, at the Office of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.

TO BE LET, the commodious Building known as "MOUNT HOUSE," situated on Mount or Victoria Road. For particulars apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

13th July 1868.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).

Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation)—

House No. 1, lately occupied by J. P. Green, Esquire, Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 7, lately occupied by Mr. F. Chambers. Rent Rs. 80 per month.

Also that large and commodious House and premises in the compound adjoining the House at present occupied by W. Gilbert, Esquire. Rent Rs. 400 per month.

JAMES G. SMITH, }
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th June 1868.

NOTICES.

MR. CHARLES AUGUSTUS HANLEY is authorised to sign our FIRM per procuration.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay, 27th July 1868

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED). —The undernoted SHARES in this Company having been FORFEITED by order of the DIRECTORS, in terms of Clause 18 of the Articles of Association, the PUBLIC are hereby CAUTIONED against purchasing these Shares except upon production of SHARE CERTIFICATES bearing notification of the same having been re-issued.

SCHOENE, KILBURN, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Nos. 65/75, 80/81, 190/192, 224/225, 457/459, 460/462, 463/464, 477/478, 483/484, 485/487, 488/489, 492/496, 497/498, 503/504, 514/515, 516/517, 523/525, 549/550, 551/552, 573/574, 575/576, 721/723, 724/725, 944/953, 1012.

Calcutta, 11th June 1868.

RIMMEL'S IHLANGIHLANG, or the Flower of Flowers, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Tea Flowers, Coffee Flowers, and other delicious perfumes.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, superior to any Eau de Cologne for all Toilet and Sanitory purposes.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER of unequalled quality.

RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, WINDSOR, HONEY, and other Toilet Soaps highly beneficial to the skin.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the hair.

RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER CRACKERS, SCENT WATCHES, and other amusing devices for Balls and Parties.

RIMMEL'S DINNER-TABLE FOUNTAIN, to replace the Rose Water Salver. Price, Silver-plated £1 10s.

Sold by all Perfumery Dealers in the world.

RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; 128, Regent Street, London; and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND STANDARD BOOKS RECEIVED JULY 25.

	Rs.	
Humber's Record of Engineering for 1866 (New Volume)	45	0
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, Jan. to June '68	4	8
Cometh up as a Flower	4	8
Claret's Freemasonry, *with lock*	24	0
Dyce's Bella Donna	1	8
Stevens on Stowage	16	0
Early Years of H. R. H. the late Prince Consort	12	0
Hursthouse's New Zealand	11	4
Trollope's Belton Estate	1	8
On the Road	0	12
Miss Forrester	1	8
The Argosy, Vol. 5, Jan. to June, 1868	3	8
History of the Taeping Rebellion, *coloured plates, published at £3-3*	20	0
Punch, 1841 to 1862, 20 volumes, red cloth gilt	120	0
La Fontaine's Fables. Illustrated by Doré	22	8
Ditto Ditto *Half bound red morocco*	35	0
Chambers' Encyclopædia, Vol. 10	6	12
Ditto Ditto *complete,* 10 vols	60	0
Forbes' Persian Grammar	9	8
Stonehenge's British Rural Sports	11	4
Squire's Companion to British Pharmacopœia. *New edition*	7	8
Beeton's Household Management	5	12
Braddon's Captain of the Vulture	1	8
Staunton's Chess Players' Hand Book	3	12
Hoppus' Timber Measurer	2	12
Handy Volume Shakspeare *in box,* 13 Vols., *cloth*	15	0
Ditto Ditto *French Morocco*	21	0
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Culley's Practical Telegraphy	9	0
Handy Horse Book	3	8
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Dicken's American Notes—*with new preface*	2	4
Tanner's Index of Diseases	7	8
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Cornhill Magazine, Vol. 17	5	12
Bede's Holiday Rambles in the Land of Scott	3	0
Gamgee's Veterinarians' Vade Mecum	7	8
Newton's Travels in the Levant, 2 Vols	12	0
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Paul de Kock's Novels, *various,* (in French)—each	2	4
Smiles' Self Help	4	8
Galbraith's Manual of Algebra	5	12
——— Mathematical Tables	2	12
The Daisy; by author of "Wide, Wide, World"	2	12
Routledge's Natural History, 3 Vols.	39	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS. —Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ROSSELET & Co
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS
OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, Iron Merchants.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.

KINLOCH & ALLAN.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS.—The Best and Cheapest House in the trade. 1½-inch doubl, OG Maple 18s. per dozen, 12 feet lengths; 2-inch ditto 24s.) 2½-inch ditto 30s. Rosewood and Walnut same price.

GOOD MOULDINGS AND WELL POLISHED.

Gilt insides ½-inch 3s. 6d per dozen, 6 feet ¾-inch ditto 5s. 1½-inch ditto 8s.

GILT FRAME MOULDINGS, 1inch 10s. per dozen. ¾-inch ditto 15s.; 1½-inch ditto 20s., 6 feet. Large assortment of Chromo-Lithographs, 24 different subjects, 29 by 22, 7s. 6d. each.

Engravings of every description kept in stock; also some cheap Prints, 30 by 24, 9s. per dozen; Rings 2s per gross.

GEORGE REES, 57, Druary Lane, London. Estab. 1800

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.— Jennings's Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins, with self-closing Supply Valves.

Shand and Mason's Hand Fire Engines.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Strand Wire Fencing.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 20, 22, and 24.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipe.
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Steam and Hand Cranes, Winches, Blocks and Chain.
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Steam Engines.
Contractors', Engineers', and Joiners' Tools.
Ornamental Iron Works.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

MALVERN COLLEGE.
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Head Master,
The Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A.,
Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

THIS COLLEGE is conducted on the MODEL of the GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS, and there is a Modern Department distinct from the Classical.

THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN are educated at a moderate cost, and PREPARED for OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations.

SCHOLARSHIPS of CONSIDERABLE VALUE are attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.

The Pupils are boarded with the ASSISTANT MASTERS, subject to the approval of the Head Master.

Terms for Tuition, £25 per annum to Proprietors, and £31 per annum to non-Proprietors; for Board at Masters' houses, £60.

Full information on application to Henry Aldrich, Esq., the Secretary.

Prospectuses can be obtained of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., Agents, in either of the Presidencies, or of Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity of the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking

WATTS'S
ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas.

During the last 80 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Manufacturing Agents Cox, Gould & Co., Chemists, London.

Agents in Calcutta—R. Scott, Thomson & Co.; Bombay —Treacher & Co.; Madras—Barrie & Co.; The Punjaub Trading Co. Limited Umballa, Meean Meer, Lucknow and Simla.

BENSON'S WATCHES,
CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

J. W. BENSON, Watch and Clock Maker by special appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

MAKER of the GREAT CLOCK of the EXHIBITION 1862.

Of the Chronograph by which the Derby is Timed And of the GOLD CASKETS presented by the City of London to T. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Duke of Edinburgh.

And Gainer of Prize Medals at London, Dublin, & Paris Manufacturer of numerous Fine-Art, Racing Cups &c., &c.,

Begs to inform the world that by the aid of improved Steam Machinery he manufactures every description of

CLOCK viz.	WATCH viz.
CHURCH,	LEVER,
STABLE,	CHRONOMETER,
HALL,	HORIZONTAL,
DRAWING-ROOM,	KEYLESS,
DINING-ROOM,	CHRONOGRAPH,
LIBRARY, &c.	PRESENTATION, &c.

Watches sent safe by post to all parts of the world.

GOLD CASES. Open face Double cases.	GOLD CASES. Hunters.	SILVER CASES. Open face double cases.	SILVER CASES. Hunters.
BENSON'S LONDON-MADE LEVERS.			
10 10 0	13 13 0	4 4 0	5 5 0
15 15 0	18 18 0	6 6 0	7 7 0
20 0 0	23 0 0	10 10 0	11 11 0
30 0 0	35 0 0	17 17 0	20 0 0
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42 0 0	45 0 0	33 0 0	35 0 0
52 0 0	56 0 0	43 0 0	45 0 0
BENSON'S REPEATERS.			
55 0 0	58 0 0	45 0 0	48 0 0
75 0 0	80 0 0	65 0 0	68 0 0
BENSON'S KEYLESS WATCHES.			
30 0 0	33 0 0	20 0 0	22 0 0
35 0 0	38 0 0	25 0 0	28 0 0
BENSON'S CRYSTAL GLASS WATCHES.			
14 14 0	... ...	5 5 0	... ...
21 0 0	... ...	8 8 0	... ...
BENSON'S HORIZONTAL WATCHES.			
5 5 0	8 8 0	2 2 0	3 3 0
9 9 0	12 12 0	4 4 0	5 5 0

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Watches Exchanged or Repaired. A Liberal Discount to Merchants

BENSON'S SHOW ROOMS FOR SILVER

And Electro-plate contain every requisite for the Dinner and Tea Table, &c. See illustrated Plate Pamphlet, containing numerous illustrations, descriptions, and prices, sent post free to all parts of the world. Old Silver Plate bought or exchanged.

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Contains every description of Fine Gold Jewellery, including Bracelets, Brooches, Chains, Ear-rings, Lockets, Pins, Rings, Studs, &c., &c., in all patterns. For prices, &c., see photographs, sent post free to all parts of the world. Old Jewellery taken in exchange.

J. W. BENSON,
CITY STEAM WORKS AND SHOW ROOMS,
58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.
WEST-END ESTABLISHMENTS
5 Old Bond Street, and 99, Westbourne Grove, London.
Established 1749.

NOTICES.

COMPENDIUM OF GAMES.—A neat box containing the following—all of the best quality:—CHESS, DRAUGHTS, BACKGAMMON, DICE, THE RACEGAME, COUNTERS, DOMINOES (Double Nines), 2 packs of CARDS, CRIBBAGE BOARD, &c. Price Rs. 55.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BACKGAMMON TABLES, to fold as a book, with Men and Cups, complete.

15 inch Black and White	Rs.	5 8
18 „ Ditto	„	8 8
15 „ Red and White	„	7 0
18 „ Ditto	„	10 8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

IMPROVED BREECH-LOADING AIR CANES, in case, with complete Apparatus, by Reilly. Rs. 100.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

IMPROVED SALOON RIFLES and PISTOLS.

Saloon Rifles	Rs.	75
Do. Pistols, No. 1 in Bag	„	25
Do. do. No. 3 do.	„	30
Do. do. No. 3 in case complete	„	40

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CARTE DE VISITE and PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in great variety.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SKETCH BLOCKS and BOOKS, OIL and WATER COLOURS, BRUSHES, PALETTES, &c., &c., &c.—a fresh supply just to hand.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—NOTICE.—The undersigned, having been instructed to finally close the account of DEPOSITS for BEARING MESSAGES received in the Bombay Signal Office, will be obliged if all Depositors will present their Receipts within a month from this date, during which time payments will be made on the same by the undersigned.

On and after the 1st September next the Deposit Account will be transferred to the Head Office in Calcutta, to which reference will then have to be made previous to payment.

W. R. BROOKE,
Superintendent Government Telegraphs.

Bombay, 22nd July 1868.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY (CALCUTTA), LIMITED.—In accordance with the Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors, held this day, at the Registered Office of the Company, NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD CALL of RUPEES FIFTY per SHARE is payable at the Oriental Bank Corporation, Calcutta, on or before 15th proximo.

SCHOENE KILBURN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Calcutta, 8th July 1868.

NOTICE.—The BOMBAY and MALABAR FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED), promoted by IBRAHIM HAJEE DADA, RAHIMTOOLLA CADDERBHOY, LALLJEE CUTCHRA, and HASSUM MOOSA in the month of March 1865, was not started, and consequently in the same year the amount of Calls paid by the Allottees was paid back to them, and an account of such payments has now been filed. And all the Allotment Letters and Receipts for the first Call are considered as cancelled.—Dated this 22nd day of July 1868.

IBRAHIM HAJEE DADA,
RAHIMTOOLA CADDERBHOY,
LALLJEE CUTCHRA.

FRENCH MEDICINES,
PREPARED
BY GRIMAULT & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,
45, Rue de Richelieu,
PARIS.

CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

IODIZED SYRUP of HORSE-RADISH, prepared by Grimault & Co, Paris.—This syrup contains iodine combined with the juice of water-cress, horse-radish, and scurvy-grass, in which iodine and sulphur exist naturally, and for this reason it is an excellent substitute for cod liver oil, which is generally supposed to owe its efficacy to the presence of iodine. The iodized syrup of horse-radish invariably produces most satisfactory results administered to children suffering from lymphatism, rachitism, congestion of the glands of the neck, or the various eruptions on the face so frequent during infancy. It is also the best remedy for the first stage of consumption. Being at once tonic and depurative, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and restores to the tissues their natural firmness and vigour.

SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME.— Grimault and Co, Chemists, Paris.—A syrup compounded with this new salt has been introduced by Dr. Churchill for the treatment of pulmonary phthisis. Recent trials made at the Brompton Consumption Hospital, an institution especially devoted to the treatment of diseases of the chest, have abundantly demonstrated the absolute necessity of obtaining this new therapeutic agent in the most perfectly pure and neutral condition. Each tablespoonful of syrup contains four grains of perfectly pure hypophosphite of lime; and, as compounded by MM. Grimault and Co., of Paris, this syrup is the only preparation which guarantees to the medical profession all the properties required in this valuable medicine.

DIARRHŒA, DERANGEMENTS OF THE STOMACH.

GRIMAULT and Co's GUARANA.—This natural vegetable production, perfectly innocuous, has been long used in Brazil with the utmost success as a remedy for diarrhœa, sick head-ache, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium and the subnitrate of bismuth.

ASTHMA, OPPRESSION, DYSPNŒA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANABIS INDICA, prepared by Grimault and Co., Chemists, Paris.—Recent experiments in France, England, and Germany have proved that these cigarettes are a sovereign remedy for the above distressing affections, especially when Belladonna, Stramonium, and Opium have failed to give relief.

SYRUP OF SEA-PINE SAP, prepared by E. Lagasse, Chemist, at Bordeaux.—For centuries past the most eminent physicians have recommended persons suffering from weakness of the chest to breathe the fragrant air of pine forests. The remedy is as popular now as ever, and thousands every year experience its beneficial effects in the forest of Arcachon, near Bordeaux. To bring this curative agent within the reach of all who need it, the chemist's art has succeeded in combining in the *Syrup and Paste of Pine-Sap* all the volatile, balsamic, and resinous principles of the Sea-Pine, extracted by the aid of steam.

These two preparations are prescribed with the utmost success for the various diseases of the chest, and especially for coughs, colds, catarrhs, influenza, hooping-cough, bronchitis, asthma, and also for the different affections of the urinary organs.

INTERNAL OF LOCAL
NEW CURATIVE AGENT
Matico.
GRIMAULT & Co., PARIS.

This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub, called Matico and *cures promptly and infallibly,* without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of Physicians in Paris, Russia, Germany and New York now use no other remedy. Full directions accompany each Bottle and Packet, or an explanatory Treatise will be sent post free.

Agents.—Messrs. BARRIE & Co.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.
DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL.

The undersigned having received information that fraudulent imitations of this celebrated Oil are extensively sold by unprincipled dealers in India and China, all purchasers of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are especially requested to observe that the following are the indications of the genuineness of the Oil

The bottle is sealed with an impressed metallic capsule (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.")

"The label, and 16-page pamphlet round each bottle, under pink outside wrapper, bear Dr. de Jongh's Signature and Stamp (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.")

NOTICE.—Rs. 1,000 REWARD.

Any parties counterfeiting Dr. dr. Jonh's Signature and Stamp, or copying or colourably imitating his label, or preparing, selling, or importing fraudulent imitations of Dr. de Jongh's Light-brown Cod Liver Oil, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law for forgery and fraud.

ONE THOUSAND RUPEES REWARD

will be paid for such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of any person so offending.

Communications in strict confidence received by

Dr. de Jongh's Sole Consignees and Agents,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 77, Strand, London.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF THE
BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay; and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental markets.

The PROPRIETOR takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favourable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

NOTICES.

PROFESSOR RUCHWALDY,
The Hungarian Wizard, Pupil of Professor Anderson,
AND
MADAME RUCHWALDY,
the celebrated Pianiste, Pupil of Liszt, have arrived from Vienna, and intend shortly to give a
SERIES of PERFORMANCES
in Bombay.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received until the 12th August for the CONSTRUCTION of BUILDINGS, ROADS, &c., for a Military Sanitarium at Teethul, in the Bulsar Talooka of the Surat Collectorate. For all information apply at the Office of the undersigned.

CHARLES MANT, Lieutenant R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach Collectorates.

Executive Engineer's Office, S.& B., Surat, 25th July 1868.

NOTICE.—Mrs. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA, *for the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

Mrs. Lake,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

BOMBAY CITY BANK, LIMITED. (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—A FIRST DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of the above Company will shortly be made. All persons holding SHARE CERTIFICATES are required to produce the same, together with duly executed Transfers, at the Office of the Bank, No. 7 Hornby Row, between the 20th July instant and 20th August 1868, for the purpose of having the same registered, in default whereof such persons will be precluded from participating in such distribution of Assets. —Dated this Ninth day of July 1868.

B. R. MODY, }
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY, }

Mrs. HERN,
3, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
Has always on hand a large and fashionable stock of
MILLINERY,
BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS,
DRESSES, BALL DRESSES, &c., &c.,
and is prepared to execute
WEDDING, MOURNING,
AND OTHER ORDERS.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or satisfactory reference.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having sold his business and good-will, his interest and responsibility in the "DIVAN EXCHANGE" ceases from THIS DATE. All Claims on the business, or on himself personally (if any), must be sent in for payment within seven days from this date, or they will not be admitted.

JAMES REYNELL.

Bombay, No. 5 Apollo Street, 28th July 1868.

THE WHITE MAN'S FAREWELL.

Dear friends, who have been good and true,
The White Man bids you kind adieu,
He leaves you with sincere regret,
Your kindnesses he'll ne'er forget;
For while he's tried to gain your help,
He pleased you all and helped himself.
He now departs, but trusts you will
Be patrons of the "Divan" still;
He knows quite well—in short I guess,
With one accord you'll all say—Yes!!!
"WHITE MAN."

BEAUTY! VARIETY! LUSTRE!
JUDSON'S CELEBRATED
DYE POWDERS AND CRYSTALS
are soluble in hot water, and do not spot.

Victoria, Rose, Magenta, and Violet 1s. 6d. per oz. bottle.

Roseine.	Purple.	Blue.	Crimson.	Red.
Magenta.	Violet.	Green.	Canary.	Orange.
Puchsine.	Mauve.	Brown.	Scarlet.	Phosphine.

The wonderous beauty of these Chemical dyes is calculated to produce a revolution in the tinctorial art—for the dyeing of wool, silk, cotton, feathers, &c., they are invaluable. The attention of professional dyers is particularly directed. Bottles 1 oz. and 1 lb. each with full directions for use.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or wholesale of the proprietors,

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19a, Coleman Street, London.

N.B.—Liberal terms to dealers. A complete list of 100 New dyes on application.

FOR SALE, by Private Bargain, the following very valuable PROPERTIES in Salsette:—

1.—A large property in Salsette, consisting of the following seven villages:—Goregaum, Washewra, Bandowlee, Mogra, Majas, Paharee, and Poinseer. This property is capable of vast development, and with energetic management and oversight promises a large increase in revenue. The B. B. and C. I. Railway passes through Paharee, where there is a Station, thus affording every facility for communication with Bombay.

2.—A Bungalow at Bandora with large Compound, called "Land's End," in a most advantageous position, being bounded on three sides by the Sea. The Compound can be divided into several most eligible building sites.

3.—A piece of vacant Land at Bandora, measuring 16½ Pads and 1 Katti, by the side of the main road —an excellent site for a small Bungalow.

Further particulars may be obtained, and plans inspected, at the Office of the Trustees of MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., 24, Rampart Row West.

H. J. MACDONALD, { Trustees, Manockjee
RAGOONATH NARAYEN, { Limjee and Co., (in Liquidation).

Bombay, 4th July 1868

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the BOMBAY OIL PRESSING COMPANY (LIMITED), a duly incorporated Company, having their Registered Office in Bombay Green, and in the matter of Act XIX. of 1857.

UPON hearing Messrs. MACFARLANE & GREEN I do order that all persons who claim to be Creditors of the said Company, but who have not yet sent in their Claims, do make their Claims forthwith by sending a written statement thereof to the Official Liquidator of the said Company, to his Office in Bombay Green, within the Fort of Bombay; and I do order that all Claimants who shall not have sent in their Claims on or before MONDAY the 10th day of August next be excluded from participation in the Assets of the Company, and that the Official Liquidator be at liberty to distribute the Assets realized among such Creditors as have sent in and proved their Claims. I do further direct that this Order be advertized forthwith twice in the *Bombay Government Gazette,* and three times in the *Times of India,* the *Bombay Gazette,* the *Bombay Summachar,* and the *Jami-Jamshid* Newspapers.—Dated this 27th of July 1868. JOSEPH ARNOULD.

MACFARLANE & GREEN,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
FREE FROM ADULTERATION,
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing, Chemist 17 & 18, Speck's Fields, Mile end New Town, London. This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *coolling, refreshing,* and *mild aparient* properties, as well as in its flavour as a *Saline* draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N. B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent are Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Lables complained of.

Also Bishop's new remedy for sea Sickness should be in the hands of every person travelling by sea.

TREACHER & Co., Agents, for Western India.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BOLTON & Co., Elphinstone Circle.—FOR SALE, a small quantity of choice CIGARETTES, just received Overland. The above can be confidently recommended to Purchasers.

BOMBAY CLUB NOTICE.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB will be held on THURSDAY, the 30th proximo, at 5 p. m.

JAMES J. CURNIN, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 25th June 1868.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Liver-Stables Calbadevee Road, opposite the Nuthen Hibram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a hair.—Carges moderate. Terms cash in advance.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.— NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of RUPRES ONE THOUSAND per SHARE has been declared, and will be payable at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on and after WEDNESDAY the 29th instant to all Registered Shareholders on production of Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 28th July 1868.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified for general information, that any person desirous of obtaining PRESSED HAY GRATIS from the Ship "JOHN BUNYAN," No. 193, now moored off the Apollo Bunder, can procure the same on application to the Commander of that Vessel.

2. Receipts for the Hay will not be demanded and no delay will be allowed to occur in filling the Boats.

W. B. SETON, Lieut.,
For Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Exec. Commissariat Office, 25th July 1868.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—The FINAL DISTRIBUTION of ONE AND A HALF ANNAS in the RUPEE on the amount of admitted Claims, without Interest, will be payable on and after the 27th current, at the Office of the Official Liquidators, No. 42 Meadow Street. Vouchers will have to be produced when application is made for payment.

ROWLAND HAMILTON, }
N. ARDASEER, } Official Liquidators.

Bombay, 25th July 1868.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSERE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified that the Commander or Agent of any Transport in Harbour, whose Cargo consists entirely of MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS or HAY, can, if he desires to purchase the same, communicate his offer for the entire Cargo to MAJOR DAVIES, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, at the Commissariat Office, Colaba Depot.

2. Offers for portions of Cargoes will not be entertained, and immediately on the arrangement being concluded, the Commander will have to furnish the Commissariat Department with a Certificate, to the effect that as regards Government property his Ship is clear.

W. B. SETON, Lieutenant,
For Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Exec. Commissariat Office, 25th July 1868.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods being made in the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Scarf Ring.
½ „ Linen Collars.	1 Walking Stick.
¼ „ Under-Vests.	1 Umbrella.
1 „ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1 Binocular Glass.
	1 Rug with Strap.
1 „ Fine Colored do.	1 Dressing Bag.
1 „ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Colored do. do.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 (one) Overland Suit.	1 Opera Hat.
2 (two) Sleeping Suits.	1 Travelling Hat.
2 (two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1 Courier Bag.
6 (six) Scarfs and Ties.	1 Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following men are required by this Executive to serve in the different European Hospitals specified below, at the rates of Pay noted opposite to each:—

1 Purveyor, 1st class, for Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. Salary Rs. 45 per month.
1 Purveyor, first class, for European General Hospital. Salary Rs. 45 per month.
1 Purveyor, 2nd class, for Colaba Lunatic Asylum. Salary Rs. 30 per month.
1 Purveyor, 2nd class, for 1/23rd Regiment Welsh Fusiliers. Salary Rs. 30 per month.
1 Purveyor, 3rd class, for Colaba Sanitarium. Salary Rs. 20 per month.

The above men will have to furnish Security, either personal or in cash, to the following extent:—

Purveyors,	1st class,	Rs. 1,000.
Ditto	2nd „	„ 500.
Ditto	3rd „	„ 250.

Further particulars can be learnt on application at the Executive Commissariat Office, Town Barracks.

C. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay Executive Commissariat Office, 27th July 1868

ROSSELET & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Opticians, Engravers, and Dealers in Electro-plated Ware! &c.!! &c.!!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

The whole of which have been manufactured expressly to meet the requirements of India wearers, and though differing greatly in price, according to the various degrees of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.

The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—

COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATECK,
McCABE
JNO. JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by H. M.'s Resident Transport Officer, Bombay Dockyard, up to one o'clock p.m. of the 10th August 1868, for the supply, by Contract, of PROVISIONS, specified in the subjoined Schedule.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Provisions for the Overland Transport Service."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of Cash.

Biscuits must be purchased from the Commissariat.

Details.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Consumption more or less according to the scale of ration.	When and to whom to be delivered.	Instalment deliverable and specific times of delivery.	Amount of deposit to be lodged with Tenders or before opening it.	Amount of additional security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.
		lbs.					
Biscuit, Commissariat made	Twelve Months.	89,389	To be weighed and delivered on board any of H. M. I. T. Ship and approved by Receiving Officer.	As required.	10 per cent.	20 per cent.	As per Sample.
Currants		750					
Biscuit Powder		323					
Fresh Meat		60,311					
Chocolate		3,645					
Coffee		625					
Preserved Fowl		95					
Milk (quarts)		303					
Mutton Broth		1,063					
Mustard		582					
Oatmeal		3,150					
Pickles		12,869					
Pepper, Black		305					
Raisins		2,845					
Rum (gallons)		1,559					
Sugar		55,091					
Salt, 1st sort		9,469					
Tea, Black, 1st sort		329					
Vinegar (gallons)		251					
Yeast do.		277					
Provisions for Natives.							
Chillies		219					
Cummin Seed		201					
Coriander Seed		248					
Dhall		14,535					
Flour, Raw		15,625					
Firewood		25,230					
Fish, Salt		5,449					
Ghee		5,586					
Garlic		212					
Rice		95,024					
Split, Peas		625					
Salt, 2nd sort		153					
Turmeric		215					
Vegetables		3,897					

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON,
Resident Transport Officer.

Overland Transport Department, Bombay, 24th July 1868.

NOTICES.

THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.—The Emperor's Binocular is justly esteemed the most perfect Binocular that has been produced. Each Sight-glass consists of three Lenses, and each object-glass of three Lenses also, consequently there are Twelve Lenses contained in each Binocular, and by which the *greatest possible power and the largest field of vision* are obtained. The Emperor's Binocular is also admirably adapted for use at Night.

The Casing is of Metal, firmly covered with specially prepared Leather. The Focus-glasses are regulated by a screw adjustment and moveable shades protect the Object-glasses from glare, rain, &c. Each Binocular is fitted in a strong Patent Leather Case, with Shoulder Strap and Buckle complete, the whole being contained within a very small space.

PRICE—EIGHTY RUPEES.

PURE CHARCOAL FILTER,
The most perfect Purifier of Water ever invented.

This Filter has the great advantage over all others of not retaining the impurities drawn from the Water filtered within it. This is effected by applying the Cyphon principle, by means of which the Water is drawn up, though the filter and then the suspension of the suction at the turning off of the tap allows the impurities to fall away from the filter to the bottom of the Cistern. The Filter has been much used in England in Government buildings, hospitals, and other large establishments.

Cistern Filters fitted with tube and tap complete. Rs. 25.

The above Cistern fitted in 7 gallon stone jar. Rs. 30.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a fresh supply of the above, which may be seen at their premises in Rampart Row.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX.—This is a new and most useful description of DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX. It is manufactured of Metal throughout, is strongly brass bound, and is secured with Hobbs' Patent Lock.

The Lid contains a Compartment, fastened with lock and key, for the security of valuable papers, &c., requiring to be readily accessible.

The Superior Tray is divided into small divisions, and contains two spring Inks, and Ruler.

The Under Tray is divided for Writing Papers, Envelopes, &c., &c., and there is ample space underneath the Under Tray in which to deposit Documents, Deeds, &c., &c.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a fresh consignment of the above Boxes, which for compactness and durability are strongly recommended. Rs. 50 each.

The above is fully illustrated in our Catalogue for 1868. Free by post on application.

SOUNDY & Co.

Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

MUSICAL BOXES.—Just received large and varied stock of Musical Boxes of superior finish and best manufacture, Rosewood, handsomely inlaid. Prices, from Rs. 75 to Rs. 250.

The following is a list of the Tunes played by some of the Boxes:—

1	A moi les plaisirs Op.	Faust	Gounod.
2	Christ est resensoit „	do.	„
3	Faites hir mes aveux „	do.	„
4	Oui c'est toi je't aime „	do.	„
5	Gloire de nos aieux „	do.	„
6	Valse „	do.	„
7	Rataplan Choeur „	Foree du Destin	Verdi
8	La morale in tutto „	Don Pasquale	Donizet
9	Al Suon del tamburo „	Foree du Destin	Verdi.
10	E se sia elve „	Don Pasquale	Donizet
11	Il palpito Deir „	Simon Boccanegra	Verdi.
12	Ballabile Corsari „	do.	„

A very full and sweet-toned Box.

1 Le Barbier de Seville "Zitti."
2 Chanson des Roses.
3 Crispino e la Comare "Ah si Marito Mia."
4 El Marinero.
5 L'Enlevement an Serail.
6 Parisina, "Ah tu Sai."
7 Semiramide, "Si Vendicato."
8 Tota Aragonesa de la Pandereta.

A full-toned Box with Bell accompaniment; the are in view.

1 Red, White and Blue.
2 In the Strand.
3 Home, Sweet Home.
4 Rule Britannia.
5 The Queen's Own.
6 Kitty Patterson.
7 The Lily of Killarney.
8 The Weary.
9 The Wild Briar.
10 Trab Trab.

A sweet-toned Box with Bell accompaniment.

1 Il Trovatore Canzone "Stride la Vampa," Verdi.
2 Fra Diavola Overture, Auber.
3 Norma Arin Finale Qual cor Piadici, Bellini.
4 It Barbiere di Siviglia Ditto All'idea, Rossini.
La Sonnambula Aria Finale Ah non Guinge Bellini

1 Red, White and Blue.
2 In the Strand.
3 Home, Sweet Home.
4 Rule Britannia.
5 The Queen's Own.
6 Kitty Patterson.
7 Lily of Killarney.
8 The Weary.
9 The Wild Briar.
10 Trab Trab.

A very full-toned Box with Bells.

1 La Somnambule "Tu Non Sai."
2 Polka brillante.
3 Il Baccio Walzer.
4 L'Elisire d'Amore, Barcarolle.
5 Heureux Pays Cyrolienne.
6 Troubadour, Quadrille.
7 Les Noces de Figaro.
8 La Gazza Ladra "O Ciel"

A powerful-toned Box with Bells.

1 I cannot mind my Wheel Mother.
2 The Captain and his Whiskers.
3 The "Good bye at the door."
4 Thou art so near and yet so far.
5 My Boy Tammy.
6 Stonewall Jackson.
7 See the conquering Hero comes.
8 When Jonny comes marching Home.

With Drum and Bell accompaniments.

All the Boxes have Patent Winders.

Illustrated Catalogue forwarded free on application.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S
LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "RANGOON."

	Rs.	
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide for June	3	0
Indian Polity: a view of the System of Administration in India. By G. Chesney, Accountant General to the Government of India, P. W. Department	15	12
The Spanish Gypsy: a poem. By Geo. Eliot	9	0
Squires's Companion to the British Pharmacopœia, 1867. 6th Edn.	8	0
Ships and Sailors, ancient and modern. By Cotterill and Little, B. A.	3	12
A Practical Manual of Shipping Law. By W. A. Oliver, Solicitor	2	12
Dickens's American Notes, Author's edn	2	4
Random Sketches of Buenos Ayres; with explanatory notes	1	8
On the Road; tales told by a Commercial Traveller. By Hemyng	0	12
Pictorial Sheet Alphabet of common objects	1	4
Half a Million of Money. By A. B. Edwards	1	8
Plays.—The Brigand. The Muleteer of Toledo, Handy Andy. Each	0	8
Disraeli's Works, 10 vols	7	8
Sullivan's Spelling Book Superseded	1	0
Weale's Builder's Price Book for 1868	3	0
Jacob on Construction of Retaining Walls	0	12
——— of Storage Reservoirs	1	8
Beasley's Book of Prescriptions	4	8
——— Pocket Formulary	4	8
——— Druggist's Receipt Book	4	8
Lover's Irish Stories	1	8
Strickland's Lives of the Queens of England. Abridged edn	4	0
Classic Tales:—Rasselas, Vicar of Wakefield, Exiles of Siberia, Paul and Virginia, Indian Cottage, Gulliver's Travels, Sterne's Sentimental Journey, Sorrows of Werter, Theodosius and Constantia, and the Castle of Otranto	2	12
Graham's Domestic Medicine, 13th edition, 1864	10	8
Bohn's Handbook of Domestic Medicine	3	12
Carpenter's Animal Physiology. Bohn's New edition, 1867	4	8
Handbook of Games:—Whist, Piquet, Ecarte, Lansquenet, Boston, Quadrille, Cribbage, and other Card Games; Faro, Rouge et Noir, Hazard, Roulette, Backgammon, Draughts, Billiards, Bagatelle, American Bowls, &c. &c.	3	12
Staunton's Chess Praxis. A Supplement to the Chess Player's Handbook	3	12
A History of India under the two first Sovereigns of the House of Taimur,—Baber and Humayun. 2 vols. By W. Erskine, Esq	10	8
Murray's History of British India down to '56	4	0
Pickwick Abroad; or, the Tour in France. Illustrated by Crowquill. By G. W. M. Reynolds.	6	12
Market Harborough. By W. Melville	1	
Mary Barton. By Mrs. Gaskell	1	8
Tilbury Nogo. By W. Melville	1	8
Barnard Smith's Arithmetic and Algebra (in 1 vo.)	8	0
Key to Barnard Smith's Arithmetic	6	4
Thackeray's Lovel the Widower	3	12
——— Denis Duval	3	12
——— The Virginians: a tale of the last century.	5	4
——— Pendennis: his fortunes and misfortunes, &c.	5	4
——— The Newcomes, memoirs of a most respectable family	5	4
——— Vanity Fair: a novel without a hero	4	8
——— Esmond: a story of Queen Anne's reign	4	8
——— The Irish Sketch Book	3	12
——— The Paris Sketch Book	4	8
——— Adventures of Philip on his way through the world	4	8
Half Hours with the best Authors, 2 vols.	7	8
Dean Alford's A Plea for the Queen's English	3	12
Morphy's Games of Chess	3	12
Staunton's Chess-Player's Handbook	3	12
——— Companion	3	12
Walker's Manly Exercises	3	12
The Book of Humour, Wit, and Wisdom	2	12

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Boosey's Musical Cabinet, No. 106—Offenbach's Opera the Grand Duchess of Gerolstein	0	12
Ditto, No. 107—Bellini's Opera Norma	0	12
Ditto, No. 108—Flotow's Opera Martha	0	12
Chappell's Musical Magazine for April—12 Songs by Benedict and Sullivan	0	12
Ditto, for May—9 Fantasias by B. Richards	0	12
Ditto, for June—8th Selection Christy M. Songs.	0	12

Bombay, 20th July 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
1,000,000	100	......	......	Agra Bank	115 per share
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal	1780½ per sh.
1,045,000	500	500	.....	Bank of Bombay	115 per share
1,000,000	500	500	.....	Ditto Ditto New	14½ pct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	101 per share
2,000,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers Banking Company	6½ per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank	10 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200 per share
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	4½ per share
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	270 p ct prem
2,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoird' Escompted' Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London	No quot.
500,000	500	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk.	15 per share
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank	63 per cent
1,000,000	25	125	8 p. ct	National Bank of India	133
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank	435 per share
	100	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	81 per share
180,000	200	250	.....	Guzerat Bank	65 nominal.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per share
1,200,000	400	130	.....	Financial Asso. of India and China	69 per share

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	435 per share
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	30 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	725 to 730 p.sh
1,080,000	1,000	400	.....	New Do.	165 to 167 p.sh
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	.....	Frere Land Co.	130 per share
100,000	5,000	4,100	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	670 per share
....	2,000	1,300	25 p s	Port Canning	310
2,180,000	3,000	3,000	.....	Colaba Land Co	1,115

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks..	6 months' sight	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 3/16d.
Do. Credits..	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d. to 1s. 11⅝d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do.	1s. 11½d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	98¾
Do.	60 Do. do.	98¼
China	60 days' sight	214½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		6 per cent
Mercantile Bills		8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36 1842-43 1854-55	94½
Five per cent Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	109½ to 109¾
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	109
Five and half per cent.		115 to 115½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	1 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs 10-8
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-4
Spanish Dollars	„ 225
Carolas	„ 290
Mexican Dollars	„ 220
German Crowns	„ 210
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 223
Bar Silver	„ 108-3
Gold Leaf	„ 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	„ 10-9

CALCUTTA—JULY 23.

Government Securities.—A sale of 4 per cents. was made at Rs. 5-2 discount. Some small amounts of Public Works 5 per cents. sold at Rs. 5-4 premium. 5 per cents. 1856-57 were enquired after, but no business reported. Small sums of 5½ per cents. were bought, for orders, at Rs. 15-0 premium.

Calcutta Municipal 6 per cent. Debentures found ready buyers at Rs. 6-0 to 6-2 premium.

Sales of Bank of Bengal shares were reported at Rs. 1,735, and 1,740.

A transaction took place in National Bank shares at Rs. 132½ = 25 Oudh Banking Corporation shares found a buyer at Rs. 15.

East India Railway Stock changed hands at Rs. 240 and 244 per £20.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 29.

Hodgson, Lieutenant Colonel, Acting Pension Pay Master, on duty, from Panwell.

Williams, Lieutenant Colonel, Deputy Judge Advocate General, on duty, from Poona.

Mignon, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

Ogilvie, Surgeon, Medical Establishment, on duty, from Sholapore.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 29.

Williams, Lieutenant Colonel, Deputy Judge Advocate General, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—29TH JULY.

London....Cotton....£1 0s. 0d. Nominal per ton.
Seeds ....£1 0s. 0d. do. do.
[illegible]....Cotton....£1 5s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. do.
[illegible] Seeds ....£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s 0d.
Overland..Cotton....£4 10s. 0d. per 40 cubic feet
China ....Cotton.... Rs. 2 to 3
Mauritius Grain [illegible]

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
July 29	Golden City	Jones	Liverpool, April 25.
	Northern Queen	Kenan	Shields, April 6.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
July 29	Catherine Apcar (s)	Swanson	Kurrachee.
	New Dominion	Kirkham	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Nagpore*, Downing, to Liverpool.
Ship *Annot Lyle*, Shaw, to Moulmein.
Ship *Staffordshire*, Ewing, Liverpool.
Ship *Princess Somawatty*, Bake, to Batavia.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer *Orissa*, to China, &c.
Steamer *Golconda*, to Aden and Suez.
Ship *Defiance*, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—The Telegraph of the 23rd July announced the arrivals of the ships "Lady Octavia," David Welsh, London 13th March, touched at St. Helena and Table Bay; "Robert McKenzie," John Brown, Muscat 1st July; "Manchester," "Underley," "Winchester," "Iskendershah," "Malabar," "Carnavon Castle," and barque "Anita."

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL RECORD.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

The first two parts of the Record have now been published, and the third part is in course of preparation and will be published in a few days.

CONTENTS OF PART I.

Municipal Establishment.
List of Justices:—
 European.
 Native.
Manicksall v. the Justices.
Strike of the Butchers.
Meeting of the Bench:—
 Municipal Funds.
 Tax on Labour Carts.
 Surplus of Police Fund.
 Vote of Thanks to Finance Committee.
 Petition of Indigo Dyers.
Quarterly Meeting of the Bench:—
 Complaint by Allee Sulaiman.
 Petition against the Gingeon night Soil Depot.
 Non-consumers of meat and the cost of the meat train.
 A complaint in the wrong quarter.
 Appointment of Auditors.
 The Standing Committee.
 Municipal Contracts.
 The Controller of Municipal Accounts and the Excess of Expenditure during 1866, by the Commissioner.
 Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
Efficiency of the Municipal Fire Brigade.
Draft Building Act.

CONTENTS OF PART II.

Draft Bombay Building Act, *Continued.*
Addition to List of Justices.
Meeting of the Bench.
 The Tax on Labour Carts.
 The Municipality's Contribution towards expense of the Over Bridges.
 The Loan on the Security of the House Rate.
 Primary Education in Bombay.
 Powers of a Committee of the Bench.
 Complaint from Residents of Gorupdavie.
 The Salary of the Assistant Executive Engineer.
 Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
 Collections of Rates.
 Re-Distribution of Budget Grants for 1868.
 Revised Budget Estimate of Executive Engineer for 1868.
 Detailed Revised Estimate of the Health Department for 1868.
 Notification of Contracts.
 Revised Municipal Act.
The Indigo Dyers at Dadur.
Shewshanker Govindram v. The Justices.
Captain Liernur's Pneumatic Sewerage System:—
 Memorandum on the Disposal of Sewerage in Bombay
 Dr. Hewlett's observations on Captain Liernur's System.
 Government Resolution.
 Letter—The Municipal Commissioner to the Secretary to Government.
 Report by Mr. McConochie on Pneumatic Sewerage.
 Extract from Minutes of the Hague Town Council.
 Extract from Letter from Mr. McConochie.

The third part will contain the Municipal Commissioner's Report for 1867; Tabular Statements of the Municipal Accounts; Dr. Hewlett's Annual Health Report; Mortuary Tables; Mr. Russel Aitken's Annual Report; Government Finding on the Wet Dock Question; Mr. Rawlinson's Report on the Main Drainage Scheme.

The fourth part will contain the Proceedings of some Mofussil Municipalities.

Subscriptions registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price Rs. 12 per annum.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

NOTICE.—The Steamer "JOHN BRIGHT," Captain JOHN CUMMING, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, at 2 P.M. For Opium Freight and Passage apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Forbes Street, 29th July 1868.

GOOD BOARD and LODGINGS can be had by SINGLE GENTLEMEN in a fine healthy situation in the Fort, and on moderate terms. Apply to "A. B.," Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.
29th July 1868.

NOTICE.—WANTED, two COMPETENT PERSONS to fill the following Situations in the Executive Commissariat Office at Aden:—

1 Clerk. Salary Rupees 40 per mensem, and grain compensation.

1 Shroff—capable of writing and reading English. Salary Rupees 40 per mensem, and grain compensation. He will be required to furnish two Securities to the extent of 1,500 Rupees.

Applications with Testimonials to be addressed to the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

C. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Bombay, Exec. Commissariat Office, 29th July 1868.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 1st prox., on account of COCOANUT HOLIDAY:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
G. HARPER, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
E. A. ARTHUR, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Acting Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
G. W. BOOKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 30th July 1868.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.

THE WORLD RENOWNED AND FAR-FAMED
LENTON TROUPE.

The above Company having arrived, the Management beg to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Inhabitants of Bombay that they intend to give a few of their

GRAND ENTERTAINMENTS,
Commencing on
SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 1st, 1868.

Further particulars will be duly announced.

FRONT SEATS TICKETS
May be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.

ALEXANDER GIBSON, Esquire, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having Claims upon, or against the Estate of ALEXANDER GIBSON, Esquire, late of Auchenreoch and Chapelton, in the County of Forfar, in Scotland, deceased, who died on the 16th day of January 1867, and Letters of Administration (of whose personal Estate and Effects (with extract of his Registered Will and Testament Testamentor annexed) were on the 24th July 1868 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to GEORGE FOGGO, of Bombay, in the East Indies, Esquire, a member of the Firm of Messieurs FORBES & Co., are required on or before THURSDAY the 10th day of September 1868 to send to Messieurs ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, of Bombay, Solicitors of the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claims, upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to WILLIAM BAXTER SMITH, residing at No. 13 Apsley Villas, Turckenham, in England, as the accepting Executor named in the said Will of the said deceased, having regard to the Claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased's in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 30th day of July 1868.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Solicitors, Bombay.

DR. DAVID RITCHIE, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having Claims upon, or against the Estate of DAVID RITCHIE, Esquire, Doctor of Medicine, on the Retired List of the Bombay Medical Establishment, and lately residing at Dalgairns, in the County of Fife, North Britain, deceased, who died on the 28th May 1868, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with the extract Trust Disposition and Settlement and the Testament Testamentor of the said Trust Disposition and Settlement annexed) were on the 24th July 1868 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to GEORGE FOGGO and JAMES PERCY LEITH, both of Bombay, British Inhabitants, Esquires, two of the members of the Firm of Messieurs FORBES and Co., are required on or before the 10th day of September 1868 to send to Messieurs ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, of Bombay, Solicitors of the said Administrators, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to GEORGE CUNNINGHAM, of the City of Edinburgh, in North Britain, Esquire, Civil Engineer, and ALEXANDER MONCRIEF, of Perth, in North Britain, Esquire, writer to the Signet, as the Executors named in the said Trust Disposition and Settlement or Will of the said deceased, having regard to the Claims of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 30th day of July 1868.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Solicitors, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that DANIEL HART and ANN MARGARET HART, his Wife, of Sattara, have contracted and agreed to sell to CURSETJEE COWASJEE GODIWALLA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, all that the right, title, and interest of them, the said Daniel Hart and Ann Margaret Hart, of, and in, all that piece or parcel of Government LAND or GROUND, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the north side of Buchess Lane at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventy-seven square yards, be the same little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Ground Rent under No. 300, and now standing in his books in the name of MR. CHARLES JONES, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 2, and now standing in his books in the name of Tanoo Record, Wife of Mr. John Jones, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Henry Stevan, on or towards the west by the property of Nusserwanjee Eduljee, on or towards the north by the property of Amondore Doerado, and on or towards the south by the aforesaid Buchess Lane. All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand, in, to, out of, or upon the said hereditaments and premises so agreed to be sold as aforesaid, or any part thereof, by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, or lease, or are otherwise interested therein, are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to the undersigned, at their Office, No. 4, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded therefrom, and the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims.—Dated this 29th day of July 1868.

C. E. AND F. STANGER LEATHES,
Solicitors for the Purchaser Cursetjee Cowasjee Godiwalla.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1868.

THE policy of this journal, when under the editorial management of its proprietor, was favourable to the Permanent Settlement, but the present editor cannot but regard the introduction of that Settlement (on which the *Times of India* has just re-opened discussion) into those parts of the country where it exists, as the most signal calamity which, under British rule, has ever befallen India. We cannot conceive any terms of lamentation too strong in which to speak of it, for it was an act of political insanity, of the blindest statesmanship, of the narrowest prejudice, and of the grossest injustice, all rolled into one. The men who did that act—we should say that crime—have sown the seeds of a fearful revolution in India in the future, unless some strong Governor arises who, by wise legislation, shall anticipate the dire effects which some coming day has in store for Bengal. They were men who did not understand the drift of their own time. Every day, every hour, has taught that, since the Settlement was applied. Every tendency of political thought, that has any vitality in it for the future, proclaims the same thing. Every step of progress that Europe has made during the seventy or eighty years the Settlement has existed has been bringing Europe more and more into a position of antagonism to the theory on which it is founded. And that that antagonism will continue to grow is inevitable, for whatever side one may take in the dispute, there is no disputing the fact that, with the growth of democratic sentiment in Europe, the great land question—the question to whom does the land of a nation belong—is coming up for terrible arbitrament, not many generations hence. It is needless to mince words with this truth. The greatest fact of our time, one pregnant with mighty struggles, with momentous change, is that democracy is up; it is here; it has thundered already at our gates. Any one who knows its spirit knows that the subtlest of all its problems is this same land question—who has the right to occupy the land? You cannot exorcise that out of it. You may as well try to shake the soul out of the body, and expect the body to perform its living functions. How the issue will go it is idle to pretend to conjecture; it is enough to foresee that it is inevitable.

Now it is the elements of this subtlest of all the problems of European democracy that the statesmen of the Permanent Settlement have imported into India. As yet the question is only fiscal in its bearing, and therefore not dangerous. As yet it is only a matter for journalists hard up for a text, to harp upon at odd intervals, or to strive to form public opinion upon before it enters upon its dangerous stages. But let education spread a little in Bengal. Let sharp-witted native editors mark and inwardly digest all the bearings of this Settlement, and begin to tell the ryots what it means. Let the ryots, wakened out of their lethargy and ignorance, begin to understand it, and discontent and disaffection is abroad among twenty or thirty millions of people. We do not say that the danger is near at hand, for education spreads slowly; but that the future is surcharged with it is certain, unless it is intercepted by wise and thorough-going legislation. And then there will be the example of Europe to give these twenty or thirty millions, or whatever their number is, heart and hope and impatience also. In Europe, the existence of a privileged class is a thing of historical and natural growth; it was an organic and necessary part of the social order of things. It began as it were at the beginning, and advanced into the earliest twilight of history at the same moment as the unhistorical people. But the artificial aristocracy which Lord Cornwallis created in Bengal are not of this stamp. You can lay your finger upon the very year when they came into being. You can tell all about their origin; you can tell who they were and what they did before they were put up of a sudden like so many wax figures, and set agoing spuriously to ape the English peerage. Around the English peerage cling the traditions of a noble past; around the Bengal Zemindars there clings no memory but the injustice which presided at their birth, and the indolence, ignorance, and pensioned opulence which accompany their existence. The fact that the date of the origin of this artificial aristocracy is so precisely known, will give an immense advantage to what, for want of another name, we may call the future Bengal democracy, if the Indian legislature are foolish enough to delay until the issue is carried by the lapse of time to that tribunal—as it will infallibly be whenever, as we have said, education has made some way. Reading in the light of the present time the law by which they were created, gives a new piquancy to the question which Emerson puts into the mouth of his young Reformer—"Is your law just, gentlemen."

> "If I am born into the earth where is my part? Have the goodness, gentlemen of this world, to show me my wood lot, where I may fell my wood; my field where to plant my corn; my pleasant ground where to build my cabin.
>
> "Touch any wood or field, or house lot, on your peril cry all the gentlemen of this world; but you may come and work in ours for us, and we will give you a piece of bread.
>
> "And what is that peril?
>
> "Knives and muskets if we meet you in the act; imprisonment if we find you afterward.
>
> "And by what authority, kind gentlemen?
>
> "By our law!
>
> "And your law—is it just?
>
> "As just for you as it was for us. We wrought for others under this law and got our lands so.
>
> "*I repeat the question, is your law just?*"

Now, we say that this is the identical question that lies before Bengal so long as the Permanent Settlement exists. It will not be laid, by any amount of sophistry. Just as every year in Europe is bringing up new revolutionary fervour, so every school that is opened in Bengal is hastening the time when that question will be asked. You cannot avoid it save by laying the axe to the root of the Settlement. Will the millions who till the soil in Bengal, when they come to read native papers and prate about their rights, acquiesce in an arrangement which sends the mass of their earnings into the pockets of luxurious Zemindars, while the merest crumbs of existence are contemptuously thrown to them? The distance of time is not the question here; the question is the fact that the course we are now travelling actually leads to dire catastrophes. All the literary pyrotechny and flash-in-the-pan writing of the *Friend of India*, in favour of the Permanent Settlement, will not gainsay the one fact we here put. It is sheer nonsense for Anglo-Gothic politicians to talk about the "dead level" of the Bombay system, the necessity for a class of opulent landholders, stimulus to cultivation, and the augmentation of the general wealth of the community. Opulent landholders are purchased at the price of the [illegible]. Look at Britain with its Dorsetshire labourers, its gang-system, its bothie-system and its hinds. Even the murmur of revolution is already heard among them, and in a few years they will have learned the art of striking work. And compare their feeble powers of combination with the vast powers with which the existence of caste invests the ryots of Bengal. So, in like manner, the augmentation of the general wealth of the community, in the present connection, means its accumulation in the hands of a few conspicuous men, and the abstraction of it from the mass of the nation—the legislative creation of a wealthy and a pauper class with an impassable gulf between them. As for the stimulus to agriculture, experience shows that is an idle dream. It is possible to stimulate agriculture by other and legitimate means that will leave no evils ineradicable, save by revolution, behind them. Why, none of these imaginary blessings, nor all of them combined, are sufficient to overturn the mere fiscal branch of the argument. They can all be gained without injustice to unnumbered generations of men, and made to contribute not to the growth of discontent and revolution, but of a strong and contented people. But taking for granted that all these means and results are wise and sure, the political consideration over-rides every other. Great and urgent as fiscal reasons for the abolition of the Settlement are, we believe that the spread of intelligence in this country will demonstrate, beyond doubt, that its abolition is an overwhelming political necessity.

WE learn from an Irish paper that Mr. Richard Bolton Barton, late acting Senior Magistrate at Bombay, has taken his degree of Doctor of Laws in connection with the Dublin University.

THE Governor in Council with a view to applying to this Presidency the rule laid down by His Excellency the Governor General in Council in a Resolution "on boots," which we published some weeks since, has directed that the following notification be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. It will be for the Honourable the Judges of the High Court to decide whether any rule on this subject is required as regards the High Court. "The Governor in Council is pleased to rule that all natives of India wearing boots or shoes of European fashion may appear thus habited before all the servants of Government, in all places within the Madras Presidency and its dependencies, on all official or semi-official occasions, including Durbars of all descriptions. In the case of natives wearing shoes of Indian fashion, the old social practice, whereby such shoes must be taken off within the customary limits, will be maintained by the servants of Government in their official or semi-official capacities."—*Madras Times.*

THE last half-yearly report of the Bank of Bengal concludes with the following statement, alike honourable to the Bank and just to Mr. George Dickson:—"In order to mark their appreciation of the eminent services rendered to the Bank by the present secretary and treasurer, Mr. George Dickson, since his appointment in 1859, the directors have unanimously resolved to confer on him a life pension of £1,000, when enforced through ill-health to relinquish his present arduous duties. The directors at the same time have the satisfaction of informing the proprietors, that Mr. Dickson has expressed his determination, subject to the approval of the directors, to remain in the Bank's service so long as the state of his health may admit of his residing in India, with actual danger." While we congratulate the shareholders on thus securing the services of one to whom the public and the Government of India owe more during the past five years than to all the financial advisers the latter has had in that period, we must in the interests of both express regret at an arrangement which will for ever prevent them from using the great abilities and experience of Mr. Dickson in the position which he is now of all men best fitted to adorn—that of financial member of Council.—*Friend of India.*

MAJOR LAMBERT of Kurrachee writes as follows to the "Sindian." We quote the letter, as we published the paragraph referred to:—

"With reference to a paragraph which appeared in your last issue, I beg to inform you that I have never, so far as I can remember, expressed an opinion 'adverse to the prospects of the Bar being improved,' nor written one line officially about it. The opinion, which I have held ever since the effect of the Harbour Works became perceptible, is that the entrance to the harbour has improved, is improving, and will improve, especially if the works be carried out to completion."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

MADRAS, 29TH JULY, 6.45 P. M.

Govt. Securities. { Five and a half 15 premium. Fives, 10 premium. Fours, 4½ discount.

Document Bills, 1s. 11⅜d. to 2s.
Dead weight, £1.
Light freight, £3. 15s.
Cotton, £3-5.
Interest on Loans, 3½ per cent. demand.
Money Market unchanged.
40 inches Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., Rs. 5-8.
No. 40s Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle, Rs. 3-9.
Shipments of Cotton for week ended 25th inst. 13,149 cwts.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 29TH JULY.

		Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee } Akote	New	220 to 222
Broach		225 to 230
Dhollera } Bhownuggur		240 to 242
Veeraval		210 to 220
Vingorla		225 to 228
Dharwar Sawginned		235 to 240
Khandeish } Barsee		215 to 220
Ready Sales		250 Candies.

Market dull.

BOMBAY.

As will be seen from an advertisement in another column the Lenton Troupe intend to give a few of their grand entertainments in this city at Her Majesty's Theatre in the Grant Road. The first performance is announced for Saturday evening next, and from what we hear of the resources of the company there can be no doubt but that a very attractive programme will be placed before the public.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Medical and Physical Society will be held in the library of the Grant Medical College on Saturday next, the 1st of August, at 4 o'clock P. M., when the following will be brought forward:—(1.) Clinical Notes on a case of severe injury of the head, by Assistant Surgeon A. N. Hojel. (2.) Cases from Obstetric practice, by Sub-Assistant Surgeon Pandurung Gopall. After which, Surgeon Partridge will read a paper on the use of "Styptic Colloid" in surgical cases.

THE weather report of the Dharwar collectorate states that there was a slight fall of rain in one of the talookas, while in others there was a great want of rain. The young crops were in good condition. Cattle disease prevailed slightly in a few villages.

WE see from the weather report submitted to Government from Ahmednuggur that the sowing of bajree had commenced wherever sufficient rain had fallen, but was delayed in most places in the zillah for want of rain. The thoosar crops were withering for want of sufficient rain. The state of public health was good.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company on Monday obtained a decree at the High Court, from the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent, for Rs. 2,982-12, against Peroshaw Nusserwanjee and Cowasjee Nusserwanjee, that amount being due for the delivery of fifty-four horses, which arrived from Bushire per the steamer "Governor Higginson." Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Mr. Rimington, appeared for the plaintiffs.

A two storied house, situated in Fofulwadee lane, fell in on Tuesday night last, but fortunately nobody was injured. Mr. Inspector Price, immediately on receiving the report, went to the spot and exerted himself in taking out the inmates, who numbered about thirty. The house belonged to one Bhickoo Cassinath.

A CORONER's inquest was held yesterday at the Carnc Bunder, touching the death of a Hindoo lad, aged about twelve years, named Kishna Moora, who fell from a cart loaded with coals. One of the wheels had gone over his body, and the unfortunate boy died instantaneously. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

WE are requested by the Acting Chief Magistrate of Police to acknowledge with thanks the sum of ten rupees received from "Z." for the Fort Police Court poor-box.

MR. J. L. WARDEN yesterday sentenced one Waljee Jairam, a butler, to be imprisoned in the County Jail for fifteen days, for having fraudulently misapplied in criminal breach of trust the sum of two rupees, belonging to Captain J. Barras.

MR. G. F. DESILVA, Goanese priest, and six others, were yesterday brought up on a warrant before Mr. J. L. Warden, and charged, at the instance of one Sheik Ahmed Mugdoom, with criminal trespass, mischief, and theft. His Worship on the application of the defendants postponed the case till Saturday next.

YESTERDAY about thirty-five Hindoos, chiefly Marwarees, were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, with having failed to take out certificates unner Act 9 of 1868. Five of the defendants who appeared before the Magistrate, were fined in the sum of eighty rupees each, and fresh summonses were ordered to be issued against those who failed to attend the Court.

A CHINAMAN named Ajao Azah was yesterday charged before the Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court with stabbing a countryman of his named Loafoo with a knife. On Tuesday night last, about 8 o'clock, the prosecutor went to the prisoner's house and demanded five rupees of him, which he lent him some time ago. An altercation took place between the parties, and the prisoner in a fit of rage immediately went into a room and brought out a knife, with which he stabbed the prosecutor on his thigh, and ran away. The Magistrate altered the charge to one of aggravated assault, and sentenced the prisoner to rigorous imprisonment for six weeks in the County Jail.

MURDER AT BUSHIRE.—A case is at present undergoing investigation at the Fort Police Court, before John Connon, Esq., Acting Chief Magistrate, in which one Imam Khan, a peon on the establishment of the Political Resident, Persian Gulf, is charged with culpable homicide amounting to murder, in having on or about the 6th June last caused the death of one Kalay Khan, a havildar in the Political Residency at Bushire. The case was sent up for magisterial investigation, and the circumstances of it will appear from the following evidence of one Fuzloodeen Khan Karmoodeen Khan, acting naik of sowars belonging to the mounted escort of the British Residency at Bushire, who said—"I know the prisoner. His name is Imam Khan. He was a peon in that establishment. Kalay Khan was his havildar. On the night of the 5th June last, I was in command of a party of sowars doing duty at the Residency house at Subzabad. At about 4 o'clock, after the Resident left that afternoon, I and some others sat together; prisoner was one of them, Kalay Khan was another. The others were two sowars, who are not witnesses in this case. Prisoner asked Kalay Khan leave to go into town next day. Kalay Khan said, 'I cannot give you leave without the permission of the Saheb.' We continued sitting till about 10 o'clock. After giving me a hooka to smoke he (the prisoner) went to his own bed and sat smoking there, and then we all dropped off to sleep. At 12 o'clock I was startled from my sleep by hearing a voice on my left calling out 'havildar, havildar.' I started up and then heard the voice say, 'I have killed the havildar.' I ran toward the voice and saw the prisoner bareheaded, holding a naked sword in his hand. He was standing at the door of the tent where the regimental guard were sleeping. I went up to him and he said, 'I have killed Kalay Khan.' I told him, 'You have done a wrong thing.' He said, 'No matter, whether right or wrong, I have got your sword, and I will kill you if you come near me.' I walked backwards to the place, where two sowars were sleeping, keeping my eye upon the prisoner, and I roused them up with my feet. I and the two sowars proceeded to dress ourselves, and I missed my sword. We and the regimental sepoys surrounded the prisoner, who laid down his sword and gave himself up as a prisoner. We escorted him into town. Before doing this I went and looked at Kalay Khan's bed, I saw that he was dead. I saw blood on the ground. There was blood issuing from his neck. This is the sword which I saw in the prisoner's hand. It was covered with fresh blood when the prisoner gave it up." A number of witnesses were examined, after which the Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry till the 24th proximo. Mr. Hearn, public prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case on behalf of Government.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—Latest dates of private telegrams received during the last 24 hours ending at 8 P.M. yesterday were as follows:—

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 24th and 27th July, via Russia, 27th and 28th July.

From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 27th July.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 28th to 8 P.M. of the 29th July were as follows:—

To Bombay	*Max.*		*Min.*	
From Kurrachee	7	17	0	25
„ Calcutta via Agra	6	15	3	21
„ „ Madras.	14	30	6	58
„ Madras	7	35	3	52

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.—29TH JULY.

Kurrachee, 29th, 11 A. M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; Persian line right to Tabreez; Egyptian line right. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey 25th July, via Russia 28th July.

Rutlam, 29th, 7¼ A. M.—Interruption Neemuch continues.

STEAMER REPORTS.—29TH JULY.

Galle, 28th, 4 P. M.—Mail Steamer "Simla" sailed for Suez.

Galle, 28th, 4-50 A. M.—Mail Steamer "Delhi" sailed for Bombay.

Galle, 28th, 6-15 P. M.—Mail Steamer "Emeu" from Bombay anchored.

Gwadur, 28th, 8 P. M.—Mail Steamer "Governor Higginson" leaving for Kurrachee.

Kurrachee, 29th, 9 A. M.—Steamer "Viscount Canning" and "Euphrates"—former with troops arrived—latter leaving harbour.

Bushire, 29th, 10 A. M.—H. M. Steamer "Sind" with Gun Boat "Hugh Rose" in tow arrived.

Galle, 29th, 8-18 A. M.—Mail Steamer "Mooltan" sailed for Calcutta.

THE BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

SIXTEENTH DAY: WEDNESDAY, 29TH JULY.

THE Hon'ble Alexander Brown was recalled on the Commissioners taking their seats. In commencing he said—Perhaps the Commission will allow me to state that I was absent from Bombay during the period from April 1864 to 14th March 1865. I should like that put in evidence if the Commissioners have no objection.

After the secretary had recorded this statement the President commenced the further examination of this witness.—Well, Mr. Brown, the more I look into this Asiatic Bank business the more surprise I have at all the proceedings relating to it, and I want you, if possible, to give us some light with regard to it. Now I find at the first meeting on 14th May 1866 there was this record—"Read letter from Mr. Morrison, agent of the Asiatic Bank, requesting a loan of 15 lakhs for that corporation. Read also a list of securities he is prepared to deposit. Resolved—That the credit be granted upon his giving up all the securities stated in the list, and a written guarantee to deposit immediately on receipt the bills and Government paper now on the way from Calcutta and China." Now, can you tell me where that list is? It is not set out.—(A.) Yes. In the letter, I think, to which reference is made in that minute. President—Yes: but we have not been able to find that yet. [The Secretary here handed a bundle of papers to the President, who then continued—] I have just had some letters put into my hand which have been sent over from the bank. The first letter is of date 2nd May and the next is of date 22nd August, but there is no list attached. There is no mention of what the original securities were, and there seems to be no list here; there is no list attached to this letter—(showing a letter to witness, who replied that there was not). Well, then, I find from the register of share certificates deposited that shares were from time to time withdrawn. Witness—I know the matter was very carefully gone into at the time, and if any of the documents are not forthcoming I shall be very much surprised. President—There is your own letter, from which we get more light than anything else. You say (reading)—"I have no hesitation in my mind in agreeing to the Asiatic Bank's application, seeing the securities now offered Government papers of 4 lakhs, bank bills, 3 lakhs less," [something which I can't make out] "making on the whole 10 lakhs of perfectly safe security along with a large amount of others more or less so. I should think no hesitation need be felt. The only [illegible] money, but I imagine it is a simple case of necessity equally for our own and the Asiatic Bank's interest."—So that the original paper which appears from that note was the Government paper and the bank bills?—(A.) Yes. And you will observe from these circular minutes that a meeting was held to consider the subject, but it was not decided upon the circular minutes. President—I have just read the resolution passed upon these minutes at that meeting on the 14th May. I could not find this from any other source, but have found it from your note and this minute. Is that your note on the margin?—(A.) Yes, it states—"I presume the 60 days' sight and demand bills coming from China are bank bills." President—Then are these *in addition*?—(A.) No, they are part of the security deposited. President—But are they in addition to the 10 lakhs you mentioned before?—(A.) I believe not. They form a part of those 10 lakhs. President—Very well. Now, then, I find that on the 13th July you set out a list of securities and this is what you state them to be. You as Vice-President were in the chair at the time; and the minute states—"Submitted application from the Asiatic Bank for extension till 1st September next of the credit of 20 lakhs granted and that the dividend of nearly 3 lakhs then due to the bank."—Which bank do you mean?—(A.) To the Bank of Bombay in respect of their claim upon the estate of Byramjee Hormusjee Cama. President—Well, the resolution proceeds—"And that the dividend of nearly 3 lakhs from the estate of B. H. Cama be not drawn till the sum of 5 lakhs expected from China by the trustees of his estate be not drawn until the sum of 3 lakhs expected from China by the trustees, be received." Now, what is the meaning of that?—(A.) To the best of my recollection the trustees had made some miscalculations with reference to the payment of dividend on B. H. Cama's estate to the body of the creditors. (Q.) But why should the dividend of nearly 3 lakhs as part of the agreement between you and the Asiatic Bank be not drawn?—(A.) That was one of the pressing liabilities of the Asiatic Bank. President—Oh, they were the bankers of B. H. Cama, were they?—(A.) They were the bankers of the trustees of B. H. Cama's estate, and it was to meet payment of the accounts of that estate among others that the Asiatic Bank was short of money. President—Then you agreed, in fact, not to press the Asiatic Bank for that dividend? Witness—Yes. Another circumstance comes to my recollection now. A considerable portion of the funds of B. H. Cama's estate were locked up in the High Court of Hongkong, and the trustees led us to expect that they would be liberated from the High Court and would come on to Bombay from China by an early mail. I may mention, too, that Mr. Morrison and Mr. Robertson were both trustees on that estate, so that the Bank of Bombay had every reason, having its own secretary as a trustee on the estate, to believe that the representation by the trustees would be correct. President—Well, you set out a list of the securities deposited:—a draft on the Chartered Bank due on 16th July, 1 lakh; Macindoe, Rogers, and Co's; promissory note tan ditle deeds of property, 8 lakhs; lien on funds coming from Calcutta 2 lakhs; lien on B. C. R. Steam Navigation Co. 3 lakhs; lien on Java Guilders at Calcutta to be remitted to Bombay 3 lakhs; on money coming from Calcutta, 2 lakhs? Witness—Yes. President—But you don't go on in this list to mention anything coming from China. Just look at it, (showing the document) because I want the reason. Witness—The reason why no mention is made of funds coming from China is, that these funds were coming, not to the bank, but to the trustees of B. H. Cama's estate and then we could get our dividend as soon as the money was received. (Q.) And that came to 5 lakhs. Well, that is the explanation of that. You mention the lien on the fund coming from Calcutta 2 lakhs and that coming from China 3 lakhs, but you see besides these there was 5 lakhs on the estate of B. H. Cama, are you quite sure it was 5 lakhs?—(A.) Yes, I know of that. President—Then your resolution is recorded thus—"Resolved, that the credit of 20 lakhs be extended till 1st September, and that the 3 lakhs due to the Bank from B. H. Cama's estate be not drawn till the arrival of the funds expected by the trustees from Calcutta on the following condition." So that in fact you allowed them to have the credit of 20 lakhs and consented not to draw the 3 lakhs to which you were entitled as a dividend from the estate of B. H. Cama,—that is the meaning of that resolution?—(A.) Yes, to *postpone* the drawing of the dividend. President—Well, now, we come to the next. I find that on July 14, 1866, 103 certificates for 102½ Apollo Press Company's shares and 84 certificates for 84 Iron Ship Company's shares were withdrawn. Then on 27th July five certificates for five shares in the Apollo Press Company, as per letter of 27th July, were withdrawn. Witness—Have you got that letter, then? President—No. Witness—All these details were managed by the secretary, and he is the only man who can speak to them. That book never came before the board. President—Well, we will go to the next ledger. I find here five shares of the Apollo Press Company were withdrawn on 4th August. Were you aware of these shares being withdrawn?—(A.) As I have said I had nothing to do with the details of any of these transactions, and in fact never saw these books before. President—Then on 13th August other five Apollo Press Company shares were withdrawn as per letter dated 13th August 1866. Are you aware of that?—(A.) No, unless the letter came before the board at the time I would not be aware of it. I have no recollection of it.

Mr. Lidderdale here came forward and said—I may perhaps be allowed to suggest that it could be ascertained from the books of the Apollo Press Company whether the shares were not realised.

Examination continued—Witness—Yes, a very probable explanation of it may be that the shares were realised and money paid in. Of course I merely suggest that as possible. President—It may be so, but I do not think it likely. Well, then, on the 16th August there were certificates for other five shares. But perhaps you will look into these withdrawals afterwards and let us know what you can recollect about them. Witness—I can assure you I can throw no light upon these from my own personal knowledge. President—Well, perhaps you will look into them at a future time and let us know if you are then able to give us any information. I will just give you one or two more entries. On the 28th August, two certificates of shares in the Apollo Press Company; 1st November, one share of the Apollo Press Company. Witness—I am perfectly certain it will turn out that these were sold. We realize from time to time. President—Well, will you kindly look into the matter, and let us know at a future time, for there seems to be a great number withdrawn. Do you know what was the greatest extent to which the Asiatic Bank drew upon the Bank of Bombay?—(A.). I think it was to the extent of 23 lakhs. President—I think 20 lakhs of credit, and then this 3 lakhs?—(A.) That made it 23 lakhs. President—I was under the impression that at one time it went as high as 25 lakhs.—(A.) I do not think so. [The President here called over Mr. John Stewart and spoke to him about the amount of loans.] Mr. Brown—I may say that orders were given by the board of directors to realise these shares as a market could be found for them. They were always saleable at good prices. President—I will not pursue the matter further at this time, for probably it is open to explanation in the way you say, and we had better look into the matter and sift it. Perhaps you will do the same. Well, now, we will come to the board minute of 23rd August. You see Messrs. Lushington, Brown, Stewart, and McDonald, were present, and the advance to the Asiatic Bank and the securities were taken into consideration. In the agent's letter of 13th July he requested an extension of the credit, and the securities proposed to be given to the bank were a lien on 5 lakhs at Calcutta and on 6 lakhs on its way from China to Calcutta. Of this 11 lakhs only 3 had been paid to the Bank of Bombay, and Mr. Morrison it appears had been requested to attend at the meeting and to explain why the whole lien given to the bank had not been paid in. I see you call everything a "lien" here. What is the meaning of this six lakhs on its way from China to Calcutta? There is no mention of that in the list of securities you took.—(A.) I cannot recollect, sir. President—Well, I wish you would look at this,—to me a most inexplicable thing. You refer to the transaction of 13th July and talk about 6 lakhs coming to you from China, and that is not so much as mentioned in the list of your securities. Perhaps you will look at the list yourself; just take your own time. Witness—If the letter does not throw any light upon it my recollection does not serve me. President—Just look at this book. Witness—Have you got the letter itself? President—That may be. There are some letters just come. [The witness here perused the book which was handed him by the President, who meantime looked over the bundle of letters newly received from the Bank. The President then handed the witness two of these letters dated 13th July and 23rd August. These were not read aloud, but some remarks were made between the President and witness to the effect that the six lakhs referred to as coming from China might be the same as the sum mentioned as five lakhs, particularly since the latter was mentioned in one of the letters as "at least 5 lakhs"]. President—Then do you suggest that the 6 lakhs was simply the "5 lakhs at least"?—(A.) I should not like to suggest that. President—Well, I hardly think that identifies it. Witness—There is another director, Mr. McDonald, who was on the board at that time and he may be able to give some explanation. Witness—I quite agree that it is a very extraordinary thing that a loss resulted on this transaction, but I can say that everything was done very carefully by the board. President—I see there was very great care, but it is one of those things that should be guarded against. Witness—I shall, if you will allow me, make a statement of all the securities received and all the cash paid, in order to show we got all we were entitled to. President—Now the original sum, I believe, was 6 lakhs, or 5 lakhs at least, on its way from China, and 5 lakhs going to Calcutta. I suppose he told you he had that information by a telegram?—(A.) Certainly. With regard to that five or six lakhs, or whatever it may have been, coming to the trustees of B. H. Cama, there was, to the best of my recollection, a telegram in reference to that—in fact it was stated that there was so. (Q.) Did you ask for the telegram in the one case as to the 5 lakhs or money for an inspection of the letters in the other stating that the High Court were going to relieve this money for the trustees and send the whole of it to Bombay?—(A.) With regard to the securities of which we had telegraphic advice——. President—The 5 lakhs are incorrectly called "securities." Witness—Well, to the best of my recollection Mr. Morrison was called before the board and he had his telegraphic advices with him. With regard to the China funds coming to the estate of B. H. Cama, Mr. Robertson, our own secretary, stated that he knew, in his capacity as a trustee on the estate of B. H. Cama, that these were to be received. President—Well, now, did you ask to see the telegrams as to the 5 lakhs?—(A.) I cannot recollect, but I think that it is unlikely we would ask to get a sight of a telegram which was utterly unintelligible without the key. (Q.) Did you ask to have it deciphered to your satisfaction?—(A.) I believe we did. I can only speak from general recollection, but I know we took every precaution to satisfy ourselves with regard to all these matters. Any one who knows the inaccuracies of Indian telegrams would not think what was afterwards discovered a very extraordinary affair. Major Innes—Do you know what the mistake was?—(A.) No, I don't know. I dare say the records of the Asiatic Bank, if you could get hold of them, would clear up that; certainly Mr. Morrison will be able to tell you. (Q.) Well, then, when Mr. Morrison was called on for an explanation, did you ask him to produce this telegram?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Did you then ask to see the cypher key to see how he had made this mistake?—(A.) My recollection does not serve me whether we did so; but I know that we questioned Mr. Morrison most closely. (Q.) Did you then ask to have the cypher key to have the thing made perfectly clear to you?—(A.) My recollection does not serve me further than this, that we questioned Mr. Morrison most closely and satisfied ourselves as to the accuracy of his statements. I may add that I think it is almost certain that had the board granted new credit then they would not have done so upon the securities we were obliged to accept. But we were simply in this position,—we were obliged to make the best of it. (Q.) Now, is not the transaction this that you were induced to make this advance, supposing that 11 lakhs of solid money would shortly be in your possession?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And that you had no security for that 11 lakhs except the statement of Mr. Morrison that it was coming as to the 5 lakhs, and the statement of Mr. Robertson that it was coming as to the 6 lakhs?—(A.) Yes; qualified by this that the statement of Mr. Morrison was supported by what he considered reliable business advices. President—I must come back, for I have never heard of the reliable business advices. Witness—These were the telegrams. President—Oh, it was the telegrams you mean! Witness—Yes, sir. We cannot speak of our business with the accuracy of a court of law. President—Oh, yes, I just want to know how it stands. Having been disappointed regarding 8 lakhs of the 11 lakhs of this solid money you were then forced to put up with these other securities taken on 23rd August—amongst others the stock-in-trade and good-will of the business of Macindoe, Rogers, and Co.?—(A.) Yes. You will observe that there is also that assignment on the call of 25 lakhs. President—That is called a lien, but I don't know what you would call a lien next. Witness—I believe that matter was submitted immediately to our solicitor. President—Well, that is a very inexplicable thing, because it seems that there had been great care taken and that you looked into it. But this seems to be a point to be explained which I hope you will be able to do at some future time. Witness—It was one of a class of transactions which we were unfortunately obliged to have at that time in connection with monetary institutions in Bombay, but it is the only one on which we have lost sixpence of money. Mr. Melvill—I see from your memorandum you say it is "a simple case of necessity equally for our own as well as the Asiatic Bank's interests." Why was that a matter of necessity for the Bank of Bombay in 1864?—(A.) I would answer that by recurring to some extent to the general principles of banking, so far as I understand them. President—I am reminded by my colleague, Major Innes, that you have already stated that it was the duty of the Bank of Bombay to assist other bank,—even to stretch a point to assist other banks; that was your own expression: will you explain why that was the duty of the Bank of Bombay more than of any other bank?—(A.) I consider that the Bank of Bombay occupied to a very great extent a similar position to that which the Bank of England occupies in London; I think that it is to a very large extent a guardian of public credit, and in that capacity it is under a species of moral obligation in times of panic to do all it can to alleviate the panic and to uphold the other monetary institutions. President—These are general observations which I should not be satisfied with. Witness—I think the bank must have regard to two things—first, the interests of its shareholders; and second, the general principles which are well understood with reference to all such transactions amongst bankers all the world over. But I am hardly prepared to say whether I would not, as a director of the Bank of Bombay, consider myself justified in risking something to support the Asiatic Bank or any large bank in Bombay, in the interests of our own shareholders as well as those of the other concerns. (Q.) Do you not think that the directors of the Bank of Bombay and all such institutions are bound in the interests of their shareholders to incur as little risk as is incurred in the management of any other bank?—(A.) I think they are bound primarily to look to the interests of their shareholders, but it is possible both in the interests of their own shareholders and those of other concerns that they would be justified in incurring some risk. Of course I may be wrong, but that is my opinion, and you may take it at what it is worth. President—I just want you to answer my question. If these remarks mean anything, it is this—that the board of directors of the old Bank of Bombay did respect the interests of their own shareholders quite as much as directors of other banks respected the interest of theirs?—(A.) They did so. (Q.) Then if they did so, why should they incur any risk?—(A.) I did not say ought to incur risk; but I say cases may arise. (Q.) Then in that way why should cases arise for incurring any risk?—(A.) To save the bank from worse evils than those they incur the risk of. (Q.) Do you mean to think the Bank of Bombay did the slightest good by assisting Premchund Roychund on 27th April with 25 lakhs or the Asiatic Bank with this 19 lakhs?—(A.) As far as the transaction with Premchund Roychund is concerned we will perhaps discuss that when we come to consider it; in the case of the Asiatic Bank the directors did not in their opinion run any risk—in fact, in neither case did they think they ran any risk. I do not think that as things have turned out the second loan did much good. In May I think the results were beneficial, but I do not think that is any condemnation of the transaction. Perhaps you will just allow me to say before leaving this subject that at that time we were not prepared for the fearful crisis which came on in May 1866 with the failure of Overend Gurney in England. (Q.) But should not the bank be conducted on such principles that it could be affected by anything?—(A.) There are no banks constructed on such principles. Mr. Melvill—Did not the necessity of which you speak consist in a great measure in the fact that you had taken a great number of the Asiatic Bank's shares as security, and that if the bank had failed you would have been liable for calls?—(A.) That occurred to me at the time. (Q.) So that the effect of advancing on shares was to make you a partner in the concern and to oblige you to support it in the event of its failing?—(A.) That was the result.

President—You said the other day that you were not aware of any system of overdrafts existing in 1866?—(A.) I was not aware of it. President—I think I shall show you two overdrafts which were passed by yourself at the board—authorised by the full board—and I will show you another afterwards. There are the two. Just look at this one first. I think you were vice-president in the chair then. Witness—Yes, I cannot recall the circumstances, but I think you will observe that besides the over-drawer being considered safe otherwise we had this security, that he held 35 shares, worth Rs. 35,000, in the bank. I do not say that these were taken as security, but I am merely mentioning it. President—On 24th July you will find you were vice-president. Witness—I will venture to remark that the fact of these appearing in the minutes showed that there was no system. President—But there was an immense number more. You know we showed you a great number of overdraft slips, but these are two which actually were brought under your notice. Then there is the other one which I have mentioned (showing entry in the minute book). Witness—This person was also a shareholder in the bank. President—And then I think Mr. Ryland, who I think was deputy-secretary to the bank, was allowed an overdraft, was he not, on 1st May 1865?—(A.) I speak under correction, but I think Mr. Ryland had left the country at that time. He left, I think, in August 1864. President—I have it down as "6th May 1865, over-draft Rs. 29,643; loss Rs. 21,802." Witness—It must have been an old matter, because Mr. Ryland went home with me in 1864. President—Well, that may have been the end of the account, though I thought it was the beginning. Or he may have overdrawn from England, which would be it still worse. Witness—May it not have been an old thing? President—No, it does not appear to be so. Witness—Well, I do not know anything about it. President—Well, I think that, considering these two overdrafts had come before you for your own sanction, and since we have shown to you the great number of papers which Mr. DeGa kept for his own protection, you cannot doubt that during 1866 regular a system of overdrafts was allowed?—(A.) I consider that the two being specially sanctioned proves that there was no system of granting overdrafts without the board's sanction. I cannot perceive the use of having these two laid before the board if the secretary had power to grant. President here again showed two bundles of overdraft slips to Mr. Brown, reading over one or two of them, and then asked—Have you any doubt about it now?—(A.) I have no doubt of it now.

President—Now let us come to the Joint Stock Corporation transactions. There are two bills, one on the 29th May 1863 for 3 lakhs, and another on the 24th June 1865 for 1 lakh, and the loss is Rs. 1,50,881. Witness—There is another bill I have got here dated 22nd October. President—An outstanding bill?—(A.) No. President—There were shares taken as security for that first loan. But they were not deposited till 2nd June. Witness—Ten lakhs were applied for on 17th May and the application was declined, and I think that appears from the minutes, or rather from the circular minutes referring to these 3 lakhs. (Q.) Do you know who was consulted in that case?—(A.) No. (Q.) Do you recollect the minute having been sent to you?—(A.) No; but I recollect seeing the circular minute with reference to one or other of the Joint Stock loans. President—Well, now, 1st May 1865 was about the height of the panic, was it not?—(A.) It was. (Q.) Well, did you think it the duty of the bank to support this corporation?—(A.) There were peculiar circumstances connected with that loan. President—Will you state these?—(A.) I believe that about that date the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation had a large payment, amounting to 50 lakhs, to make to the shareholders, or rather to the liquidators, of the two companies the junction of which formed the United Victoria and Colaba Company. The Bombay Joint Stock was the banker of that company. They had a difficulty in meeting that payment, and under these circumstances they applied to the bank for assistance. The bank considered that they might give these 3 lakhs which appears in the scroll minutes. These facts which I have stated were not formally put before the board, but they were quite understood by the directors at the time. President—You state in your minute—"I understand that Mr. Coke will not avail himself of these advances unless his present expectations of making up the rest of the amount due on Thursday be realized. This should be distinctly understood. A. B." Witness—Yes, and we gave this advance on security. (Q.) But if you knew the fact that the 50 lakhs had to be paid, did not that very fact alarm you? Did you know what the capital of the bank was?—(A.) We thoroughly understood all the circumstances at the time. President—Why, their whole capital was only 46 lakhs. Witness—But they had enormous deposits. They had the whole paid-up capital of the United Victoria and Colaba Company paid into their hands, amounting to 2 millions sterling. (Q.) But surely, Mr. Brown, you could not be ignorant that this Joint Stock Company was one of the bubble companies really at the time?—(A.) It was not considered a bubble company; at least we were ignorant of the frightful mismanagement which was afterwards disclosed. It was respectably managed, and the board of directors were respectable men. (Q.) Was it not generally known amongst the commercial circle here that they were buying and selling their own shares?—(A.) No; certainly not. These facts were afterwards disclosed in an anonymous pamphlet years afterwards. (Q.) But surely this fact was known that they made a new issue of capital before they had called up all their original issue?—(A.) Yes, probably it was known; I do not recollect it. (Q.) Had not that excited suspicion in your mind as to the nature of this company? Ought it not to have excited suspicion?—(A.) I do not think it had at that time, and I am not sure that it would under present circumstances. If the circumstances were favourable, I think this corporation was wise in taking advantage of the money market. (Q.) Well, you enquired as to this company?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And you were satisfied it was quite respectable? Yes, we were quite satisfied. Besides, we had security. (Q.) Well, who valued those securities?—(A.) The value of these securities was perfectly well known to every director in Bombay. (Q.) At that time there was a very great premium?—(A.) I cannot recollect. (Q.) Can you give us some idea?—(A.) The par value of these securities was three lakhs of rupees, which was the amount of the advance. (Q.) Do you think it was a safe system of banking to advance up to the par value of shares?—(A.) There was another very great inducement—(Q.) Perhaps you will answer that question first, sir. Do you think it was a safe system of banking to advance at that time up to the par value of the shares?—(A.) Not on the shares *per se*, but having the further security of the unpaid capital of this association I don't think there was anything objectionable in it. (Q.) You know the loss that has been sustained?—(A.) I am aware of the loss. But it is impossible to conceive the utter destruction of everything of a local character in Bombay. President—Well, I am unable to see that. You have said that very often, but at the same time a great many houses passed through that crisis, and if they had noted as the Bank of Bombay they would not now have been in existence. Mr. Brown—Nothing of a local character. I speak of local properties and local stocks. The analogy of London might teach every one how those things were possible; and the case would be even worse in a small place like Bombay. (Q.) I suppose you were so well satisfied with these first loans that you did not think it necessary to take any security for the second?—(A.) We did take security. (Q.) Not at the time?—(A.) They were only to be given on full security. President—According to my note—Mr. Brown—Will you allow me to look at the minute? [The President here examined the minute referred to, and which was signed by Mr. Brown as one who concurred.] Mr. Brown—In regard to a remark of Mr. Lidderdale's there, the explanation of it is that it was thought probable that the whole of the money would come back to the Bank through or from its debtors, who were to receive money in their capacity of shareholders of the Colaba Company, or of the United Victoria Company, the two companies which were to receive money from the promoters of the United Victoria and Colaba Company. (Q.) That will explain the second sentence, but how do you explain the first?—(A.) I cannot explain it. (Q.) At this distance of time? Then, the only conclusion to draw from that is, that Mr. Lidderdale thought there was no good in helping the Joint Stock Corporation?—(A.) There was a good in helping it; it maintained its solvency at that time. (Q.) And how did you secure that the money should come back to the Bank?—(A.) I find that securities were afterwards taken. (Q.) But how did you secure that this lakh should come back to the Bank of Bombay. (A.) Oh, I beg your pardon; that was left to the secretary. (Q.) That was left to the secretary? And are you aware that he carried out that view?—(A.) I don't know. He got his instructions and was expected to act upon them. (Q.) And, as to the security, did you say that some security was given?—(A.) Yes. I find that we got 200 Elphinstone Land and Press Co.'s shares, and 15 ——. President—I have got that down as "further security" deposited in February or March 1866.—(A.) Then that was the mismanagement of the secretary. I cannot account for that mismanagement in this instance. President (examining his papers)—Fifty certificates were lodged on the 26th June. Yes, you are right. Mr. Brown—I find that the one lakh was paid off on the due date. With regard to the three lakh bill, which fell due on the 1st Sept., Rs. 1,50,000 was paid in cash, and Rs. 1,50,000 renewed with sufficient security in the Bank's hands at the time. President—However the result of the whole is a loss of Rs. 1,50,000. You don't dispute that fact?—(A.) I don't dispute it, but I say there was a further bill. That, however, was the result. (Q.) Well, what steps did you take to recover this sum?—(A.) The matter was put into the hands of our lawyers. (Q.) At what time?—(A.) As soon as we understood that there was any danger. (Q.) Was that your usual practice?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And then did you leave it to the lawyers, or did you see that they proceeded vigorously.—(A.) A matter such as that came on every now and then. The members of the board would ask questions about it, and the secretary was always instructed to keep a vigilant watch over matters of that kind. (Q.) I believe you were not satisfied with the conduct of your solicitors?—(A.) Very far from it in some instances. (Q.) That was Messrs. Kelly and Co.?—(A.) Messrs. Kelly and Co. But I believe that they did their business as well as the average of solicitors in Bombay. They were all, however, overworked at that time. It was quite impossible, indeed, for solicitors at that time to get through their work. (Q.) However, I understand you dismissed him from his office?—(A.) We employed Mr. Rimington; I really forget whether we dismissed Mr. Kelly or not. President—We have a letter to Mr. Kelly. Mr. Brown—Mr. Rimington afterwards joined Mr. Kelly, so that he cannot have had a very bad opinion of Mr. Kelly's capabilities. President—I have no opinion at all. Mr. Brown—Poor Mr. Kelly was very far from well

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in the latter part of his connection with the Bank, and he has since died—killed I believe by overwork.

President—The next account I shall refer to is that of Byramjee Hormusjee Cama. You have not had much to do with that account; in fact, there was only one item in your time—that of the 1st May 1865, when a fixed loan of Rs. 1,25,000 was given. Is it not so?—(A.) I am sorry I know nothing about it. I think you will have to enquire of the secretary for information as to that transaction. (Q.) So you don't recollect any application made in May 1865 as to that?—(A.) I have no recollection whatsoever. It is almost impossible to conceive that at that time the secretary should have given any original loan to B. H. Cama. It would appear at first sight that on the 13th May he got a lakh of rupees. It shows how these items sometimes arise. The explanation given to me by the officers of the bank who should know something about it was this, that Mr. Robertson was pressing B. H. Cama very hard and got from him a bill on Calcutta, which was afterwards dishonoured. We got no money for it but we rented his estate for that lakh. (Q.) When was that transaction?—(A.) On 13th May 1865. (Q.) The only item which at all affects you as having arisen in your time is that of 1st May 1865, of which you are not able to give any explanation?—(A.) No. (Q.) Did the state of this large account ever attract your attention?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) When did you become aware that it amounted at that time to 17 lakhs?—(A.) B. H. Cama's was the first house to stop payment. It did so some time in May 1865. (Q.) That was very shortly after you became a director, so that it may hardly be fair to ask you of it. Were you not surprised to find that he had got so much cash paid to him?—(A.) Very much so. (Q.) Did you make any enquiry at the Bank?—(A.) No. It seemed to be taken as a matter of course among the the directors at that time that a man of B. H. Cama's position was entitled to credit to that amount, or *had* been entitled to it. (Q.) Seventeen lakhs?—(A.) Extraordinary ideas prevailed. I never could understand it myself. (Q.) Now, was there any enquiry instituted on such an occasion as that of Mr. B.H. Cama's failure? Was not Mr. Robertson——. (A.) None of the old directors expressed the least surprise about it. It was surprising to me. President—I certainly should be surprised at nothing after that. I shall not trouble you any further as to that transaction, it arose so few days after you took office.

The next is that of Nowrojee Rustomjee Pochajee, a joint transaction with Sorabjee Nowrojee Nanabhoy. This was a cash credit on 16th March 1865 for one lakh, and Rs. 52,000 was advanced on 15th August and Rs. 30,000 on the 22nd August 1865, these two last sums being afterwards joined together in a bill dated the 30th December 1865 for Rs. 82,000. Who were these two persons?—(A.) I may have made enquiries at the time. My custom was when names came before me that I did not know to make enquiries in regard to them from such quarters as I had access to. President (reading)—Mr. Hannay, Mr. Lushington, Col. Ballard, and to Mr. Brown all sanctioned the second loan. Mr. Brown—As, S. N. Nanabhoy, his was a very great house. (Q.) The only security taken on the 16th March consisted of 16 United Victoria shares. Were there other shares afterwards substituted for those?—(A.) I am not aware. President—I see it is merely a change of name. I did not know when I took a note; I thought it was a substitution. How did this enormous loss occur—a loss of Rs. 1,37,000 on Rs. 1,82,000? (A.) I cannot account in the first place for the bills having been so often renewed. (Q.) That is the first thing no doubt. That seems to have been the system. Even when they had no security they did not object to renew the loans *ad infinitum*.—(A.) You will find from Mr. Robertson's own letters that his instructions were to insist on 25 per cent on the renewal of a loan. (Q.) But I suppose he could not always get that easily?—(A.) If not it was his duty to refer to the Board. (Q.) Now, how was it that the Bank of Bombay, with it means of knowledge as to the credit of all these parties, and having all these innumerable bills outstanding, was so often caught when it turned that these people failed?—(A.) The misfortunes of the time are the only answer I can give to that question. (Q.) However your opinion is, and I quite agree with you in it, that the fault in this case was in going on renewing these loans?—(A.) I am decidedly of that opinion. (Q.) Now, the advance on shares should have been brought before the board, should it not?—(A.) I stated my conviction yesterday that it was Mr. Robertson's duty, in good faith to the board, to bring every new transaction to their notice before we agreed to it. President—I am referring to the 15th August 1865. No doubt then he would be justified under the minute of the 12th April—(A.) No, sir. President—Unless it was qualified by some verbal statement not in evidence. On the 16th March, however, it was his duty under the resolution of August 1863, passed when Mr. Foggo was president, to have brought the matter before the board. Mr. Brown—Do you find that he took shares on the 16th March? President—Yes. Mr. Brown—Then I cannot account for it. President—Now, there is another question which arises here. On the 15th and the 22nd August 1865 shares were again taken as security. Mr. Brown—Apparently. President—How is that, when the Government directors in their letter of 30th June 1865 said they were never going to do that again?—(A.) I don't know. (Q.) Were you consulted as to that letter?—(A.) Not to my recollection, and I am pretty certain I am correct in saying so. (Q.) You did not see that letter before it went up to Government?—(A.) No, and not for long afterwards. (Q.) Didn't the Government directors at that time, Mr. Chapman and Mr. Lushington, give you to understand that there were to be no more advances on shares?—(A.) No. (Q.) That they had pledged themselves so to Government?—(A.) I would point out these good names—. (Q.) But you were not aware of the Government directors having given that pledge, and they never told you that they had? Mr. Brown—Will you point out the pledge? President—It is dated the 30th June 1865. Mr. Brown (reading)—"All advances of this description have for some time past been discontinued." President—Yes, that is it. Mr. Brown—It is very likely that the Government directors did not consider it a pledge. President—It appears from subsequent letters to have been considered so by Government. Mr. Brown—Do you find that it was ever officially communicated to the Board?—President—No, I don't find that it was. Mr. Brown—Your question in this department of my examination has surprised me, because it is the first time I ever heard of such a pledge. President—I think you will find in a letter from Government that they had had an assurance from the Government directors that such things would not occur again. Mr. Brown—About that time the Charter was altered. President—After the letter. [The President here made a search for the letter he referred to. A part of one letter from the Secretary of State had the words—"I am sorry to learn of the proceedings of the bank from the letter of Messrs. Chapman and Lushington" &c., and another Government communication which he came upon referred to "the prudent procedure which has lately characterised the management of the Bank."] The President—I cannot put my hand upon it just now, but I think we shall be able to show you at some time that the Government considered what was written by those directors to be a pledge that they had entirely discontinued advances on shares and that they would not do it again.

Now we shall turn to the case of Mr. W. H. Crawford. There was a cash credit on 25th April 1865 to W. H. Crawford and Mr. Macculloch for one lakh; and there was a total loss on that of one lakh. Then there was a bill on 4th May 1865 for one lakh in respect of Mr. Crawford alone, the loss upon it being Rs. 23,000. Mr. Brown—Yes. President—Now, in regard to the first transaction with Crawford and Macculloch jointly, there was no security whatever taken?—(A.) There was not. (Q.) Why not?—(A.) I do not remember about the transaction. It never came before me. (Q.) You never had an opportunity of considering it?—(A.) No. (Q.) Who was this Mr. Macculloch?—(A.) When I first knew him he came out as manager of the Agra Bank, and he was considered a very able man of business. I believe he was one of the best managers the Agra ever had here. He subsequently became the manager of the Royal Bank, I think it was, in London,—the London agent of one of the more recently established banks in Bombay. He was considered to have amassed a considerable amount of money. He left his banking appointment and became partner with Mr. John in the firm of Macculloch, John, & Co. And they failed! (Q.) And the time?—(A.) In 1866. (Q.) Then, that bill must have been renewed? Another instance of the folly of that system of going on renewing bills. A total loss! Is that Mr. Macculloch the same Macculloch that appears in Mr. Robertson's *de bene esse* examination as having asked the 25 lakh loan for Premchund?—(A.) I have reason to believe that it is. (Q.) Was he a friend of Premchund Roychund?—(A.) Premchund Roychund, after he had exhausted all the credit he could get with Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co., entered into relations with Messrs. Macculloch, John, & Co. and shipped cotton through them to a very large extent. (Q.) Well, now, as to the next loan to Mr. Crawford, the security of shares was taken?—Mr. Brown—Have you got the minutes? President—There are no minutes. Mr. Brown—There was a circular minute when the matter first came before us. It was referred to in Mr. Lidderdale's examination. [Mr. Chauntrell, Secretary to the Commission, produced the document.] (Q.) You do not seem to have approved of this loan?—(A.) No, except under certain conditions. (Q.) Who is the other gentleman who writes here?—(A.) Mr. Norman. President—He says, "I decline." Mr. Brown—It was subsequently discussed at a meeting of the daily committee I think. (Q.) Well, what was done?—(A.) My recollection is that Mr. Crawford represented himself to be in considerable straits for want of money, and said that there were very large bills owing to him, but that he was so much pressed for time owing to the extent of his business, that he could not manage to get his bills of costs made out. He had in particular a large sum owing by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, for which he was solicitor; and this claim he agreed to assign to the Bank. It and the other securities which he offered were sufficient to cover both the new loan and a large portion of the previously existing one, which was unsecured. (Q.) You estimated it so?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) In point of fact, though, it has not covered Mr. Crawford's own loan, much less paid off any of the other?—(A.) I have reason to believe that there was laxity on the part of the bank officials with reference to the management of these transactions, and for which the directors were not of course responsible. The letter of assignment has disappeared. I believe we have not got all the money we were entitled to, and Mr. Hurrell, the executor of Mr. Crawford, refuses to recognise the claim. We have recovered some portion of the money, but not all that we were entitled to. (Q.) What bank officials do you refer to?—(A.) Mr. Robertson. (Q.) You mean Mr. Robertson was to blame?—(A.) I can't account for it any other way. But he may be able to defend himself. (Q.) You mean he is blame, solely because this deed is not forthcoming, or on other grounds?—(A.) I think there must have been laxity all throughout this transaction, or we should have got more money than we did. (Q.) Did Mr. Crawford go home ill?—(A.) I don't think so. I believe he was another victim of the times. (Q.) All the securities assigned have been sold?—(A.) Apparently. (Q.) Well, then, how was it that they did not realise what you stated?—(A.) At a moderate estimate they were worth at the time Rs. 77,000. (Q.) An estimate made at the time?—(A.) According to the value of these shares at the time that was the value of the security. (Q.) Then, according to that statement you lent the money on insufficient security?—(A.) I speak of the value of the shares alone. The assignment was over and above that, and it was for a considerable amount, some Rs. 60,000 or Rs. 70,000. (Q.) It is that assignment which Mr. Hurrell refuses to recognise?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And which you have been unable to enforce?—(A.) The bank officials tell me that the letter or document is not forthcoming. President—We shall ask Mr. Robertson about that certainly.

Next we come to the case of Cursetjee Furdoonjee. Now, Cursetjee Furdoonjee's account consisted of a fixed loan of Rs. 6,25,000 on 28th December 1864; a fixed loan of Rs. 3,00,000 on 26th January 1865; and a deposit account balance of Rs. 2,08,366, the total amount being Rs. 12,33,366, and the loss on that was Rs. 10,25,520. What do you know about this transaction?—(A.) Of the granting of the loans nothing. I know nothing of the granting of any of them. (Q.) When was your attention first drawn to this large account?—(A.) I believe about the end of June or the beginning of July 1865. (Q.) What steps did you take?—(A.) There was an arrangement come to, if I recollect right by which certain of Cursetjee Furdoonjee's friends tided him over some temporary difficulties. (Q.) Yes, but they did not pay your debt?—(A.) No. (Q.) What steps did you take at that time?—(A.) I cannot recollect what steps were taken between that time and December 1865 or January 1866, when the question again came before the board. (Q.) What was done then?—(A.) I speak from knowledge only, because I do not think I was on the board at that time. I am not quite clear as to dates. Perhaps the Commissioners will give the history of the transaction in some way. [Mr. Lidderdale here spoke privately to Mr. Brown.] I think I have stated the matter somewhat wrongly. There was an arrangement at one time to give him six months' time. Q. Did the bank concur in that arrangement?—(A.) Yes, and I think that arrangement must have been in June or July 1865. (Q.) And about 30th January 1866 the committee reported the result of a meeting of the creditors of Cursetjee Furdoonjee and an offer of security?—(A.) That was the result of tiding over his difficulties for six months. President—"Security offered to the satisfaction of competent valuators," &c. This is the first time I have met that. Is that what you refer to?—(A.) I think the original arrangement was come to in June or July, and that that is how the matter came up at the expiration of the six months' time that was given him. (Q.) Well, was any security obtained from him?—(A.) I think the result of that was that a deed was prepared by his solicitor, Mr. Keir, who will be able to give you the exact facts and probably produce the deed. I was one of the committee of creditors, and I recollect seeing Mr. Keir repeatedly about it. (Q.) You don't know anything about that last sum of Rs. 2,08,000?—(A.) No, I don't. (Q.) Was that an ordinary transaction—(A.) Merely a transfer. (Q.) But had anybody complained of such a large balance existing in a deposit account, and was this merely done to hide it?—(A.) Perhaps you could get the information from the books. (Q.) It looks almost as if somebody had objected to the item, and that what was done was merely to hide it. You don't remember?—(A.) It was not on the board at the time. I was in April 1866. Certainly I have no recollection of it.

President—Next we come to Cursondass Madhowdass. You know nothing of your own knowledge, of course, of the original transaction of 31st August 1864?—(A.) No. (Q.) Mr. Birch was chairman at the time of those transactions?—(A.) I believe he was. (Q.) Now, what do you know of the transfer that took place on 8th September 1865, and by which the debt was transferred in separate sums to the names of Premabhoy Hemabhoy, Premchund Roychund, and Cursondass Madhowdass.—(A.) I know nothing of that transfer. I know of what took place about the 3rd of August 1865 when the original bills fell due. Carsondass wrote a letter requesting that they should be renewed for six months more. A renewed note was deposited, with an acknowledgment of a claim against Cursetjee Furdoonjee for 25 lakhs, and security bonds by Premchund Roychund and Premabhoy Hemabhoy. (Q.) He deposited those securities then?—(A.) Yes, and the note fell due in December 1865, and it would appear that these transfers were thereupon made. (Q.) Now were those transfers made without your knowledge?—(A.) I have no recollection whatever of them. I am quite sure that they did not come before me. President—They were all mentioned in the application I think. Mr. Brown—What was the precise date of the transfers? President—The 8th December. Mr. Brown—The last meeting I attended was on the 7th. I would not, however, make that a reason for not knowing about it unless I was quite sure that the matter did not come before me. Perhaps I ought to say that for a week or so before that I was scarcely able to attend to business. [The President here passed the "application book" to Mr. Brown, who on examining it remarked that the next meeting after that of the 7th December was held on the 14th.] (Q.) Who could give us informtion on this subject?—(A.) Mr. Hannay; he was chairman at that time. President—I think this (*memorandum in the application book*) is in Mr. Robertson's writing. Mr. Brown—I may state that Mr. Hannay knows more about that particular transaction than any other. President—It is a most important transaction Mr. Brown—It is. President—Twenty-five lakhs shifted from one set of debtors to another. Mr. Brown—I think Cursondass Madhowdass was perfectly right in his statement that at that time the transfer would have been considered greatly to have improved the position of the Bank. (Q.) Perhaps you do not know of your own knowledge, but are you aware why it was that the bank did not press for payment of at all events some portion of the debt? It had already been outstanding since 6th August 1864.—(A.) I have a recollection that there was some understanding about renewals in connection with that transaction, known to Mr. Hannay and not to myself. (Q.) Did you enquire at all into the circumstances of that transaction?—(A.) I never understood it at all. I should think Mr. Premchund would be able to give you all the information. (Q.) Yes, no doubt we shall have him. Mr. Hannay, you say, had a knowledge of some previous private arrangement?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Not to press for payment?—(A.) Yes.

Major Innes—As to the Asiatic Bank, you spoke generally of there being a large margin?—(A.) I have gone carefully into that transaction. (Q.) Was it done at the time?—(A.) I think so. We were told I think what these eight lakhs of Macindoe, Rogers, and Co. were estimated at, and we also went into the question of the Bombay Coast and River Company's four lakhs, which have since been received in full. And so with the other securities. But as I have said I cannot account for the heavy loss.

The Commissioners here rose for tiffin. After the interval Mr. Brown's examination was resumed. We are obliged to hold over our report of the afternoon's proceedings till to-morrow.

THE LAW IN EGYPT.—In the history of law there has rarely been so quaint an episode as that which will shortly be witnessed in the land of Egypt. That country, the mother of law, is busily engaged in the preparation of a scheme, which points to an ultimate assimilation of all law. The plan, which is understood to be the creature of that most able minister, Nubar Pasha, is to substitute for the Consular Courts, and their gross mockery of justice, a judicature composed partly of foreign and partly of native lawyers, the former to be to the latter in proportion of two to one in all the courts. The main object of this reform is to obtain satisfactory tribunals for the adjustment of legal disputes, first between the Viceroy or his subjects on the one side, and the foreign traders on the other, second between foreign litigants of different nationalities. In all essential points these courts must therefore be regarded as international. The system of law, the procedure and prerogatives of the courts are to be settled by a commission of jurisconsults and political agents. As sixteen nationalities, besides the Egyptian authorities, have interests and ideas demanding consideration, the great question for solution will necessarily be, what system of jurisprudence is to be adopted? English law, or any modified form of it, seems to be altogether excluded, not merely by the peculiar character and genius of the law, but by its present chaotic state. If this point be conceded by the British representatives, probably no difficulty would remain. Nearly all the nations of the Continent possess "codes de commerce" substantially identical with that of the "Code de Napoleon." Indeed, for all purposes other than matters affecting the civil estate of parties, the French codes could be used. Therefore, so far as the law went, the commission would find its labours limited to the task of deciding what portions of a known and fixed system should be used. Their main labour would be expended in defining the jurisdiction of the courts and arming them with the necessary powers for enforcing their judgments and other process.—*Law Journal*.

"WHITE DUCKS" ABOLISHED.—The Secretary to the Admiralty has made a little reform which means a great deal of comfort for a great many men. The white duck trousers which used to adorn the legs and distress the temper of the military have been abolished long ago—in the army; but up to the present day they have been worn by the marines. At length that service is to be relieved from them, too. For white duck, blue serge is to be substituted; a change which will bring more comfort and less rheumatism.

M. BOURGAUD, detained for several years by King Theodore, whom he served in the capacity of chief armourer, has safely arrived at St. Etienne, says the "Memorial de la Loire," with his wife, their five children, and a young Abyssinian negro; all in excellent health, not withstanding the fatigues of a long and difficult journey. M. Bourgaud traversed the Negritia in company with the English prisoners delivered by Sir Robert Napier as far as the port of embarcation, whence he has reached France at his own charges. His eldest son, a boy of twelve or thirteen, born at Magdala, speaks perfectly the Amkara and Ethiopian languages and French, of course. He served as interpreter between his father and King Theodore.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHY.—A meeting of gentlemen interested in ocean telegraphy was held on July 2 at the City Terminus Hotel, to hear the views of Captain Wm. Rowett respecting the light hempen cables patented by him in 1858. Mr. Kendall, M.P., for East Cornwall, presided. Specimens of Captain Rowett's cable and the cables connecting England and America were on view, and in the course of the statement laid before the meeting by Captain Rowett he pointed out the differences between each, and contended that the cable he patented so far back as 1858, and which at that time he could not induce the Atlantic Telegraph Company to put to the test, was the most efficient message transmitted—the cheapest and the most durable of the lot. The cable laid for the Atlantic Telegraph Company was to have cost 300*l*. a mile. He believed that, taking into account the breakage through its great weight, that it cost 1,000*l*. a-mile. His cable being pliable, light, and strong, could not run the chance of such mishaps, and he would gladly undertake to manufacture and lay across the Atlantic a better cable than the present at 130*l*., and he believed he would reap a good profit, and by its means bring Transatlantic telegraphy within the means of almost everybody. The cable of the Atlantic Telegraph Company now in use was, he maintained, an infringement of his patent, carried out in an unnecessarily expensive way, and he intended instituting law proceedings in consequence. The gentlemen present at the meeting seemed to be much interested in the statement made by Captain Rowett.—*Evening Star*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE AND APOLLO BUNDERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I solicit a small space in your columns to bring to the notice of the authorities the inconvenience caused to passengers going to and fro between the Custom House and Apollo Bunders by the crowd of ships' boats constantly lying alongside the steps, thereby making it difficult for other boats to enter. This is done in direct opposition to the rules of the port, which provide that no boat shall stop alongside the steps longer than is actually necessary to land and embark passengers and their baggage, but lay off at least thirty yards from the landing place under pain of incurring a penalty. A notice to this effect is also posted up at the landings, but is not paid the least heed to by crews of ships' boats. The contrary would no doubt be the case were an example made of some of the delinquents by enforcing the fine. Captains of ships would, no doubt, also be glad were the order enforced, as it would put a stop to the facility that at present exists for Jack jumping ashore to get a "peg," and as often happens take a "peg" too much, when occur those unseemly altercations between master and man which are generally settled in the Police Court.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Bombay, 27th July.

POLICE MAGISTRATES' DECISIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Salus Populi's" letter deserves notice, and as it may attract the attention of your readers, I wish to point out that "Salus" ventures rather too quickly to question the decisions of magistrates. He must know that reports of cases such as those to which he refers, as published in the newspapers, are notorious for their brevity, and that all minor bearings of evidence are entirely left out. Consequently, none but those present at the investigation of cases can reasonably question the decisions of Police Courts. But even to one not present, the difference between Shaw's and Bannan's cases is patent. The one was guilty of assault only, whereas the other was guilty both of assault and disorderly behaviour in a place of public resort whilst under the influence of liquor. Therefore, a heavier punishment was adjudged to Bannan. Moreover, might it not strike "Salus" that the decision of the magistrate who tried Bannan's case was influenced by ulterior facts, say, for one, that this was not Bannan's first offence? If this were proved by the constable in charge of the case, the punishment of the offender, if precedents are to be followed, must be heavier.

Under these circumstances, I cannot perceive any inconsistency in the decisions of the two magistrates. Though, *prima facie*, they may appear so, I admit. But I repeat that such decisions cannot be questioned, if the meagre reports in newspapers are to be the only guide.

If the suggestion of "Salus," that the decisions of junior magistrates should be revised by their chief, were carried into effect (which cannot be done but by providing for the performance of the chief's legitimate duties as they are at present) it would be productive of great delay, would be injurious to litigants, fatal to that independence of judgment so essential in judicial officers, and derogatory to the dignity and intellectual capacities of those gentlemen who are selected by Government as fully competent to discharge the duties of Police Magistrates.

28th July. B.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SHOLAPORE, 27TH JULY.

THIS much maligned little station is now presenting as fresh and verdant an appearance as can well be imagined. The rain, although somewhat detrimental to the successful termination of the usual evening croquet, fails to damp the ardour of the gallant Rifles or that of their brave confreres the 25th N.L.I. On Wednesday last the mess of the former corps (of which by-the-bye the 25th are honorary members) was enlivened by the excellent bands of both regiments, and by their sweet music drew together all the beauty and fashion of the station. It is needless to add that dancing was prolonged until an early hour. Age and length of service availed one nothing, beauty was everywhere triumphant; and the National Anthem, ever most loyally received, alone reminded many of the approaching dawn. The jovial 25th, as in Abyssinia so likewise in the ball-room, appeared loath to part while yet one guest remained to join in the stirrup cup. Notwithstanding the incessant round of dinners, picnics, gymkhana, tiffins, croquet parties, and numerous other gaieties, it is pleasant to know that the children of the Royal Artillery have been well cared for. Last Friday they were regaled by one of their lady well-wishers with a sumptuous tea, to which they did ample justice. After having thoroughly refreshed themselves, games were introduced and a large supply of useful English toys distributed by the kind hostess, ably assisted by other fair and amiable spirits. Sports were continued until dark, when the little folk left with every appearance of having spent a very pleasant afternoon.

RAJCOTE, 25TH JULY.

WE have had another shower of rain on the 23rd, which, together with the quantity that fell on the 19th, has helped agriculturists to proceed with sowing.

Two native officers—the subedar-major of the 17th Regiment N. I., and the russeldar-major of the 1st Light Cavalry—were presented with the second-class Order of Merit, at a general parade held on the evening of the 22nd,—in the case of the former, for long and faithful services and continuous good conduct, and in that of the latter for distinguished services rendered in the encounter at Machurda with Waghur outlaws.

The services of the whole of the native officers who distinguished themselves at Machurda have been recognized by Government, the second-class Order of Merit having been conferred upon an officer of the Federal Sebundy, two subedars of the 17th and a jemadar of the Cavalry some time ago, and now on the russeldar-major; but the claims to marks of distinction of the European officers who were with the force, one of whom, Lieutenant-Colonel Reynolds, was rather badly wounded, appear to have been overlooked by Government. These officers, Colonels Anderson and Reynolds, and Captain Harris, have, I think, fully and fairly earned the "Victoria Cross," seeing that the success achieved by them has proved the death-blow of the Waghur rebellion in Kattyawar which harassed and annoyed our troops for a period extending over five years.

The Rajcote correspondent of a provincial paper, the "Deccan Herald" I think, has stated in one of his recent communications that Khan Bahadoor Syud Ulvee bin Abdoola was removed from his appointment as Superintendent of the Bhatwa State on the score of inefficiency. This is untrue. The Khan Bahadoor was only placed in temporary charge of the State, and on other arrangements having been made he was relieved of the charge by a permanent incumbent. There are other untruthful and slanderous assertions and insinuations in that letter which are calculated to mislead the public.

There was a Court of Sessions held on the 23rd for the trial of a man of the Meeana caste for murder. He pleaded guilty; and the charge, also, having been fully proved against him, the case has been handed up to Government for confirmation of the sentence of capital punishment passed against him.

There was an enquiry held the other day at the Agency in reference to copies of certain papers from the records of the English office having found their way out. The culprit has not been traced, but the clerks responsible for their security have been warned to be more vigilant.

The case of the Gondul Mahajuns remains *in statu quo*. The committee appointed to enquire into it, being unwilling to proceed further in the matter, has dissolved. Had the manager of the talooka been an efficient person, the matter might long ago have been amicably adjusted without a reference to the Agency.

KURRACHEE, 21ST JULY.

THE wreck of the unfortunate barque "Alicia" has been put under the hammer and has barely realized Rs. 3,000, which small sum, I may say, in justice to the auctioneers, a new firm—is as much as could have been expected when it is considered that the spars, sides, &c., were lying on the Ghizree and Clifton beaches, from where the cost of conveyance into camp would be almost what the timber itself was worth. Owing to the great distance, also, few attended the sale at Ghizree, and even among that few there was no competition, it having been pre-arranged apparently among the natives, that one would not bid against another, so as to let each lot be knocked down for little or nothing. Fancy a lot of timber, which would keep a family in firewood for a couple or three months being knocked down for a sum of four annas! This will hardly be gratifying intelligence to the underwriters at home. But, as I have said above, no blame attaches to those concerned here.

You are already aware of the subscription raised on behalf of the crew of the "Alicia," and how the money was properly shared among them. It was a grave mistake made by the authorities to have allowed each man his share in a lump, for we poor Kurracheeites are the sufferers. The camp residents particularly are subject to no little annoyance by the drunken men who from morn till night now disgrace our streets, and in a short time more, if no proper measures are taken to prevent loaferism here, it will be positively unsafe for one to venture out of home for his evening constitutional without being armed to the teeth. For a while, and so long as the money lasted, Jack was seen driving about in a first-class carriage right through the day, looking the picture of "high life below stairs;" but this state of things could only last so long as funds did. The result is that those who had already contributed large sums towards what was then considered a charitable purpose, have now to meet the demands of the impostors if only for the sake of getting rid of them; and I should not wonder if offences are committed by some of the less fortunate with the express object of being thrust into jail to avoid starvation. It would have been proper and would have suited all purposes, I think, if the Customs authorities ordered the payment of so much to each man out of his share—say just enough to keep him in food, his glass, and "baccy"—weekly. It would have been some trouble certainly, but the money would have kept each man at least decently for a time; he would not have had the means and therefore not the temptation, to drink; it would have been to his advantage then to behave himself; he would soon have got a ship and not have been as he now is a loafer and a disgrace to mankind. It is only fair now that the interests of the public should be looked to, and that something should be done for the men, and send them away from this.

An individual of the name of Blane, a passenger by the steamer "Penang," which arrived from the Persian Gulf last week, appeared before the Harbour Magistrate on Wednesday last and laid an information to the effect that a fellow passenger had brought six women with him from Bussorah, that one woman died suddenly on the voyage, and that he suspected that she was the victim of foul play. The case was transferred to the Police for the usual preliminary investigation, and the evidence given before the Fouzdar clearly exonerated the party complained against, since the mother of the deceased had no hesitation in stating that her daughter had died a natural death, which statement was borne out by the other depositions (including Captain Taunton's) the sum total of which was that the deceased was a strong healthy woman, and that she had had a severe attack of fever which evidently carried her off. The case, however, could not be completed in consequence of the steamer's departure on Saturday with the remaining witnesses, and it was therefore thought advisable to transfer it for further investigation in Bombay. But from what has now transpired there is little or no room to think otherwise than that the charge is a trumped-up one, for Blane who was told to go to Bombay, conveniently, it is supposed, missed his passage, and it would not be at all astonishing if he now, just as conveniently, found himself on the Indus disappointed at his non-success in a move which was too apparent not to be check-mated.

The morals of Sindhees are anything but creditable to them; but I did not think the same could be said of those more civilized. I have been told that many of the criminal cases here are got up for self-gratification in some particular way. For instance, if an unfortunate man who earns his bread with the "sweat of his brow" happens to have a comely partner, he is sure to have few friends; one in a better position, if at all commanding influence, without the least scruples and compunction of conscience will at once set to work to secure for himself the prize. The plot will be ready "cut and dried," and the ill-fated husband before he actually has time to think will find himself before a court of justice arraigned on charges amounting to nothing less than murder, manslaughter, cattle-lifting or some such heinous offences. He naturally enough pleads "not guilty." In some cases, where the trying authority is a man of vast experience, he is acquitted, in others the well-tutored witnesses succeed; and while the prisoner has a few years to put in jail his "chere ami," no help for it, becomes the mistress of the envious man.

In my last I stated that nearly the whole of the muleteers who passed this "en route" to Abyssinia had returned here on their way home again. I find I had miscalculated a trifle, as since then there have been some more arrivals. The transports "Sattara," "Punjab," "Koina," ane "Mula" brought in some 1,200 men under the command of Captain Cabell. The transport "Thales" brought in another batch yesterday, and the necessary steps are being taken for their conveyance up the Indus.

I hear that Captain Nicholetts, commanding 2nd Belochees, Dr. Doyle of the 17th M.N.I., and the Reverend Mr. Jones will all be going home shortly on leave.

DR. NORMAN MACLEOD AND THE HINDOOS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—Doubtless most reading people have seen Dr. Macleod's speech in the general assembly about his visit to India. As might have been expected it is replete with an earnest, manly, glowing eloqence. The Doctor seems to have allowed nevertheless his enthusiasm to carry him away.

India looks well to a new arrival. Like a theatre dress under gas-light, it glitters and looks magnificent. It is only when a man has lived in it for some time, and looked into it somewhat, that the unsubstantiality of the glitter discloses itself. First appearances—shall I say first impressions?—are often deceptive.

Dr. Macleod has passed an eloquent eulogium upon the people of India, their religion, their science, their philosophy, and their antiquity. It is, however, the praise of a man who has lost his head under the primal astonishment which most new arrivals experience at being in so entirely a novel scene as India is. It is not the judicious and well weighed praise of a carefully instructed and experienced critic.

I wish not to speak disparagingly of Hindostan and its people, at least not in an unjustly disparaging manner. Still I cannot help thinking there is too much made of this subject. The Hindoos are praised. They are told they are the most ancient nation on the face of the earth—that their religion is of vast and unexplored antiquity—that they have been the parents of all science and all philosophy. It is all very well to tell them what they have been. No one doubts the distinguished talents of the old Aryan race, from which not only they but nearly the whole population of Europe sprung. The more one looks into their works, and considers the circumstances and time in which they did it, the more one must admire their great genius and talent. But who in his senses would think of comparing the Bengali of the present day with his glorious, wise, brave, and brilliant ancestors? Ah! *quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore*. The contrast is as great as exists between the *tat* of the period in the streets of Calcutta, and the war-horse of the Macedonian Alexander.

It is now the fashion to bespatter everybody with an undiscriminating praise. The Bengali comes in for it. High-sounding polysyllables, and numerous superlatives move in one great sounding *pœan*; one would think he was a god, and possibly believe it, "if one did not see him." Fortunately, the heads of us in India are not likely to be turned at hearing these loud panegyrics. But people who do not see India with their own eyes are apt to be led away with it.

One often wonders that no eloquent tongue, the exponent of a clear intellect, ever attempts to describe to the Bengali what he *is*. One would think that both the Bengali himself, and possibly some others, would be better benefitted thereby than hearing what he *was*.

Dr. Macleod indulges in the tallest language. He ransacks the English tongue for words to describe the beautiful, the grand, the ancient, the great, and he pours them all in one torrent of fervid eloquence upon Hindostan. But he sometimes exaggerates. One cannot but smile at some of his statements.

He wants to make out apparently that the Hindoos are the most ancient people on the earth, "so he makes"—before the gaping Edinburgh audience—"the astounding assertion that the Brahminical religion is 2,500 years old!" The most careful search of able men for the last fifty years has been unable to discover a single particle of evidence for such an antiquity. It is a perfectly well-known historical fact that up to the time of the destruction of the Andhra dynasty at Magadha in A. D. 410, Buddhism was *the* religion of all Northern India, and of a great deal of the South, and that it co-existed with the old Vedic religion of the Aryans in many other parts of India. The Brahminical religion is only a corruption of the old Vedic by the Brahmins, and this, "which is the present religion," appeared about the 9th or 10th century. Yet Dr. Macleod says that Mahomedanism, although an old creed, was but of yesterday in comparison with the present Brahminical religion of India. The fact is that the Mussulman creed is the older of the two, for Mahomed was born in 572 A.D. and died in 632 A.D. I need not say how much better and worthier of a man with a soul, who is not a beast, is the Mahomedan than the obscene Brahminical religion, many of whose ceremonies make it so utterly disgusting that it would be instantly repudiated and loathed by any noble nation possessed of the slightest natural virtue.

Again, Dr. Macleod says that the "Hindoos knew astronomy before the Greeks." One expected in one's foolish credulity that this notion had ceased to be held by educated men. The claim of the Hindoos to be the founders of astronomy has been most thoroughly investigated by many of the ablest men of science—and gave rise to a most interesting literary controversy. The Hindoos have founded their claim upon the Tables of Tirvalore, which were said to date back till 3,102 B.C. It has, however, now been most thoroughly established and proved that these tables were fabricated from data which the Hindoo astronomers derived from the Greeks and Arabs. It is a weariness to the flesh that our leading men, like Dr. Macleod, should lend their vast eloquence and influence to the dissemination, as truths, of fallacies that have been exploded years ago, and are now laughed at by all well-informed people. He can only have been led away by his desire to please the Hindoos at the expense of truth, and the grand old Greeks.

Dr. Macleod next proceeded to the promulgation of another inaccuracy. "He assures us that the Hindoos 'solved the most difficult questions in algebra before they came before the master minds of Europe.'" I thought that every school-boy knew it was Diophantus, the Alexandrian, who invented Algebra in the fourth century. Here again the Doctor, no doubt unconsciously, puts his hand forth and strips the old Greek of his laurel wreath, and weaves it round an undeserving brow.

Surely our friends of Bengal have conceit enough already without getting it fanned and increased in this way. The vain-glory of the Bengali, *i. e.*, the Anglicised one, is a great defect in his character, and it is to be regretted that (to use an old fable) the Doctor should lend his own breath to inflate the frog which is already blowing itself out, and perhaps *up* as fast as it can.

I have little time for more. The Doctor, however, says that this Hindoo religion supplies us with words which exactly convey to the native mind correct ideas of our Christian doctrines. Nothing more incorrect could be uttered, and I am sure the Doctor would not have said this if he had even a moderate acquaintance with Eastern tongues. Let us take the doctrine of original sin. Are there two words in any Eastern tongue that would convey to the mind of a man, utterly ignorant of English and the English literature, this idea? Certainly not—for the idea itself is quite foreign to the Hindoo mind. He has no comprehension of it. I need not prosecute the subject further; only it is amusing to see Missionaries holding forth about sin which they call "Páp," and other Christian doctrines, which they translate badly into a bastard language of their own, to a crowd of coolies who understand the preacher no better than they would if he addressed them in Mexican.

Instead of dealing fulsome and undeserved praise, it is more the work of a man, who really desires to see the Bengali renovated into some of his pristine nobleness, honestly to tell him his failings, and urge, and help him to mend them.

THEON.

AN AMUSING SCOTCH BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

A CASE in which Margaret Moor, Coldstream, sued Mr. George Oliver, of the Turf Hotel, Edinburgh, for £500 of damages for breach of promise of marriage, was heard on the 19th June at Edinburgh before Lord Barcaple and a jury. The evidence being closed,

Mr. Pattison addressed the jury for the pursuer. He related the circumstances under which the intimacy between the pursuer and defender had originated, and stated that from the correspondence between the parties, the affection and love professed by the defender to the pursuer was such as tended to marriage, and throughout that correspondence Mr. Oliver spoke of the pursuer in a way inconsistent with any other relation between them. He then proceeded to read the whole of the letters written by the defender to the pursuer, among which were the following:—

X Keys, Kelso, May 31/57.

My dearest and best beloved Maggie, I sit down with *joy* and *pain* to write to you. Maggie, I only wish I saw you again *I have been miserable ever since you left and down-hearted*. dear Maggie I hope you got safe home. did my mother speake to you going up *the people all ask me what is the matter* with *me I am so dull I cannot help it* I hope you are in good spirits. we have got home our new servants but Maggie I am never up the Stair from morning till bed time. I have never spoken to one of them since they came so you need not think I will go with them, my love for you is to strong to be now led away with another.

Dear Maggie I never get a kiss now. I have nobody to speak to I have not you to tell my secrets to. I stand in the pend and says to myself what am I to do I am tird of Kelso now when it is ½ past 8 I am miserable every one is happy but me. I go to the Queen's head & see what is going on their they do not please me there they must leave in six months if not directly you and I must go directly their I doubt but I want them there a little while until the place be right now Maggie I hope you are keeping your promise to me & faithfully. have you told your mother yet. what are they saying to you. I hope there is not a grumble for taking up your head with me for you no I never went after you for any ill, but true LOVE till DEATH now Maggie you must stop at home for I intend to be at Dunse some day soon likely ona Sunday You must write when you go from home for I would not like to come to Dunse and you not there now I no you will be dull as well as me living at Dunse. We had a very busy Friday here but I had no heart to go about Jessie and I talk about you constantly about you. She sends her best love to you she says I must keep my promise to you and she would like to see it nocked off put a stop to people speaking she only wishes it was a day old. she says she shall look after me that I go with no other bod than you.

Maggie I never new that it was to be [illegible] a lover till now this is [illegible]. You may easy fancy what a change this is for us both. I never give my eyes a look up for you to come upstairs now. nobody to cry me in the morning now and I may go to my bed when I like, but Maggie this is not to be long this way it must be altered, now Maggie you must write me. soon and say if you are going from home for I must be at Dunse some Sunday soon, and write me your direction I do not no the street. now I have no more room to write you but I shall tell you more next time and remember to be true to your affectionate Lover Geo till death which I remain true to Maggie Moor till death so goodnight. I, am, yours ever

(Signed) G. OLIVER.

I have made arrangements with Adam and Robert Hardie with your letters, so you do not need be affraid.

X Keys Kelso 4 June 1857.

My own Dear Maggie, I received your kind and welcome note and am happy to hear you are well but I see you are dull as well as myself. but there is a good time coming now Maggie I shall be happy to meet you betwixt Dunse and Mountpleasant You must leave Dunse about 3 o'Clock and I shall leave Kelso about 2 o'Clock and I will put my horse up at Mountpleasant and come and come and meet you. I shall be at Mountpleasant about 4 o'clock if I am well but if anything should come in the way I hope you will excuse me but I hope I shall meet you, I hope you got my note Maggie and did not think I was lazy now I hope to meet you on Sunday first at the appointed time and Dear Maggie Excuse me not writing you more this time for we are awful busy. We have about 30 Sleepers all night so we are awful busy. Excuse haste and believe me to be your own Beloved (Signed) GEO. OLIVER.

To my Maggie Mŏor.

South Street, Dunse.

My Dearest I have just received your note when I was going to post yours so I turned back to say I received so we shall arrange every thing on Sunday.

X Keys Hotel, Kelso 9 June 1857.

My Dearest Maggie. I now sit down to write you in 25 with pleasure. Maggie I was sorrow it came on so wet on Sunday for you getting so drenched. Are you the worse of Sundays jant. I got home a little ater nine I suppose I would be home as soon as you. I galloped home all the way but I was very wet but none the worse, but dear Maggie I have been downhearted ever since I saw you just to think I had to leave you 9 miles from Dunse to look after yourself and to part with you for a fortnight or so when I use to see you at Kelso 50 times a day—there is never a wink for you to go up the Stair now to meet your dearest—(laughter)—but the day is near when I can clasp you in my arms and call you my own so Maggie keep up your heart I shall always be true, you Know I allways loved you I never was the one to call and not speak to you. now Maggie I must see you on Sunday week if nothing comes in the way but I shall write you all the particulars next time I write when I get your letter, did your mother ask if you had seen your dearest. I must be at Dunse to see all your folks and get my tea with them, and have a bit crack with them and more especially with your own dear self, as you no who I use to run to to put off my time you no I never was the one to go away first. now Maggie I have little more to say but take care of yourself, and be good to yourself for you know you shall never want for what I have in this world, Maggie it was a heart break to look around when we parted to see you always looking towards me—laughter,—my heart soar and filled to part with my beloved and ever true affectionate lover till death—but I must keep up my heart for a good time coming.

I have never seen Jessie yet but I shall see her and tell her I saw you. now I must stop until I here from you which I hope that will not be long. and believe me to be your affectionate Love and only sweetheart. (Signed) GEO. OLIVER.

To my Maggie moor, South Street. Dunse.

I shall write you next letter when I come to see you.

Kelso. 15 June 1857.

My dearest dear Maggie—I received your loving letter and I am happy you are well which is my only comfort in this world. Your wellfair now dear Maggie I have been rather long in writing you but I have been buisy I was to write you on Sunday but I had to go to Sudnam with Mr. Barf and when I came home I had to Abbotsrale with Jas. Henderson. I was twice out on Monday and bottling all yesterday. so really I was very buisy but I have been distressed for want of a saddle horse my mare is away to grass for a week or two so Maggie I will not be at Dunse for a week or so, but after she is come I will be at Dunse after breaking her in hearnace, so I hope you will keep up your heart for I will be in Dunse soon you know I can not be out of your sight long. (Laughter.) Dearest Maggie I may be in dunse sooner than I expect I sent a horse and dogcart to Grantshouse the other day but it was so wet I did not go. if it was fair I wos going to take you to Grantshouse with me and to come home that night, but the next time I go to meet Moarison you must go with me and have a jant. now Maggie I hope you will excuse this time for not coming but the first chance I can get to dunse I will come to see my dearest on earth earth Maggie I am dull here now I weary my soul out I am miserable—(laughter)—you no I never had a companion in Kelso nor Jedbro but yourself and now I am deaserted, but in trust in God it will not be lon this way we must make a Spoon or spoil a horn; (loughter)—it livs with yours If I have broke the ice now It must be within one year our peo le knows now I told them McIntosh never would be a wife of mine but I had made up my mind so they knew who it was. so I am preparing for you. now dearast you must write me soon for I do like to read your kind loving letters. Jessie has her kind love to you she says you must come to Kelso to see us both, so I hope it will not be long will you come on Jamses Fair I should like to see you in Kelso once more. now I am writing this when I use to clean myself when you use to come and see me but it is all over now, but there is a good time coming when we may be happy yet Now dearest dear Maggie you must write by return of post and I shall write you on Sunday first when I shall can tell you when we are to meet again now I must stop as they are crying on me to come down so good by and believe me to be your affectionate nearest and dearest lover on earth till death does part (Laughter) Geo. Oliver & Maggie Moor.

Kelso, 21 June 1857.

My Dearest Dear Maggie, I received your welcome note You say you want a place near me. I sent Jessie to Miss Wallace and there is but one place to go to Park of Wooden, to be Cook I believe she is to write you and Park also so you may please yourself. I shall not be against you going their for a few months. I was very much astonished as your not saying you received my last letter. I thought you was rather dry in your last letter, but I hope I may be wrong. My dearest Maggie I got a disappointment this morning I was all ready to start to Dunse with a Carriage and Pair but the party is not going till next Sunday so I shall meet you my dearest Maggie at Dunse I hope you will be at home to wait on me my dearest I am dull for the want of you I only wish I saw you once more I went to bed last night overjoyed going to Dunse got up at 7 o'clock I was ready to sta t at 8 but I got a dissapointment but I hope we shall mee next unday first I shall be in Dunse about 10 oclock when I hope to meet my dearest Maggie and have a walk ourselves. Maggie we are all buisy here we are full to day I only wish you had been beside me to kept up my heart I am miserable hear after × o'clock. I never get a chat on the Stair now I never get a KI-S now—(laughter) my happy days are gone for a time which I hope will not be for long. I am working things right for you and I we shall be happy yet Maggie—my room is in a mess of confusion no collars no stocking—(laughter)—I have been blowing them up and Ann also and the publick room Chairs are all mixed the x Keys was near on fire last night by on escape of gass but we got it out all right it was in the [illegible]all room now I have little more to say but if you thought you would like to come to Wooden you may come but you must mind to take great care of yourself—but I have no doubt you will now dearest I hope you will write by return of post and give me all your particulars for I do like to get a letter from you. I never get 3 kisses now and one into the bargain now—(laughter)—nor a cuddle either—(loud laughter)—my pleasures are gone for the present you are my thought night and morning no 14 nor 25 now how are you of for a carpet and coat no gliffs no no Tweedlodge Stair—(laughter)—Geo is alway at hand now. (Laughter) now Maggie I must stop & write soon & tell me your mind & Believe me to be your only affectionate Lover for ever.

(Signed) GEO. OLIVER.

This is to my dearest sweet Maggie,

Kelso 14 July 1857.

My Dearest Maggie,—I now sit down to write you which I am latter than I arranged, but I expected to be at Dunse on Tuesday to see you but I was disappointed my father went to Edinbro: to get a Waiter today so I hope you will excuse me which I know you slways gave into me now darling I got safe home and I was much pleased with my jaunt to Dunse to have the pleasure of your company round Duns Castle grounds it was a happy day for me you know I never was happy unless I was in your company. You no we loved each other. I never can love another I am miserable here which I know you are the same to be out of each others company when you was at Kelso we was seldom separate but now we are for the present but I hope it will not be long till we shall meet to part no more, You know my mind is made up to have you and you know my mind is not easily changed you know I never was changable with you when we made up with each other I was always the same with you, if it should be sooner or latter with you I never shall change which I hope will be the same with you which I no you will be true to me there is no doubt in this world if you believe as you have done, but you no if I heard any bad news I am easily put about but I no you will not give me the chance as we love each other too much for that we shall be happy yet now my dearest I hope you shall write soon for I do like a note from you, and I hope to see you soon. I shall take a drive some day soon to see my beloved Peg and only pet. give my love to all your fireside and not forgetting your own dear sel we have a large dinner on the 6th of August in Corn Exchange We are very buisy. No more but believe me to be your affectionate Love.

(Signed) GEO. OLIVER.

Kelso 23 July 1857.

My dearest Peg.—I now sit down to write my dearest. but nevertheless two days behind again butt I having been from home 2 days but the third I am at h me which I take the opportunity to write my dearest Maggie. dear Maggie I had an awful dream about you last night I dreamt you was dead and a great many more things which I shall tell you when we meet again which I hope will not be long I have not been right ever since I was very bad when I awoke. we do not know what is to happen us when we are so far separate but that will not be long now. Dearest Maggie how are you after your walk on Sunday, did you get safe home for I was not long in getting home. I was home before my father he went to Jedbr after I went to meet you so I put the thing all right. dear Maggie I wish it was every Sunday I had to meet you we are so happy together and times runs away so fast we are always too late, but I hope nothing happened you and I hope you been well enough you no I should b miserable if any thing should happen you. now dearest I hope you shall excuse me for not writing you before—but beeter late than never. I have got my name over the Queen's Head Hotel now our other waiter is away to, we are getting another to day. David is left the town nothing but changes, now darling you must write on Sunday as they are sent in to us and not delivered you must always remember not to write on Friday or Saturday I must try to see you soon it is a long time to wait till James Fair. if I can get away I shall try to come to Dunse if not we must content ourselves but darling we must be true to each other for we love each other. I am always worse after I see you. I am miserable away from my beloved and ever darling in this world Maggie how I should fond to embrace each other and fond kisses how sweet is the breath of your affection now darling I have no more room so I must stop but believe me to be your affectionate lover for ever.

(Signed.) GEO. OLIVER.

Kelso 31 July /57

My only dearest Maggie,—I now sit down with pleasure to write my darling Maggie I received both your letters and when I get a letter from you I run up stairs quite pleased dearest you say you are coming to Kelso to see me their is nothing will give me more pleasure than see your bonny face one more and to have a chat with my darling Maggie and to have one more fond embrace & 3 kisses from the one I so fondly love their is none on this earth shall ever put you out my love has always been too strong for you no I never loved one since ever I new you their is not an hour of the day but I think about you, dearest I do not no what I am writing, making mistakes thinking on you. Maggie you said in your last letter that your Sister had something about me but I do not care what she says or any other person. I no I can face you when you come, it is some person that do not like me, but Maggie I have something to tell you when I meet you, but it is nothing about your character for they can say nothing about you but it is with myself but it is some person that does not like you, it makes no difference to me. I love you the same it only a farce when your hear about it. we have got two new waiters and their is no servant left us. Jessie sends her kind love to you and she has a bed for you whenever you come so darling I hope you will write me before you come when I shall be happy to meet my darling. So Maggie I must stop, and Believe me to be yours ever affectionate lover (Signed) GEO. OLIVER

My dear dearest I have just received your note when I was going to put your letter in the post and I returned to read and let you know Maggie there is always a bed in Kelso for you and ere long a home to but we shall talk every thing over when I come to Dunse on Sunday. the letters must be long in going to Dunse I was very much put about you not getting my letter but it is all right now—I remain your own affectionate

(Signed) GEO. OLIVER

Kelso, 20 Oct. '67.

My dearest Maggie,—I received your kind note, and am surprised at your not getting my note. It must be kept up my dear. I am not the least charged from you nor does not wish to make any change You are the only woman on earth I Love but Maggie I cannot speake to your father about you and me it is a delicate point and I hope your father will not write to me about you and I or I never should like to come to Dunse to meet you or him but Maggie I should like you to take a place for a while it is nonsens you stopping at home I do not care were you go I can depend on you now it would be better for yourself if you had a place I only wish you was neare me now. I am so very dull now there is nothing going on now. Jessie did not see your pin so you must have left it some other where. Now Maggie I hope you will get a place soon as I do not no when I am to get the Queen's Head but this term will tell, but I am not to be hurried but althow I am speak bout you taking a place I am the same as ever, and even more so. I love you more than ever, dont think I am angry with you the Kelso people all say you and I went to Edinbro to get married and I was on our marriage jant and the people said we was going into the Queens Head the first term or next so you no if you said that to any person they say you told that Mrs. Richardson told me I was on my marriage Jant but she did not speak about the Queenshead. now it is late I must stop. So I hope to here from you soon but I cannot understand how my letters are kept up but I hope this one will reach you and believe me to be yours, (Signed) GEO. OLIVER.

Mr. Pattison contended that the whole evidence and the letters proved that a promise of marriage had been made; and the defender having married another woman that promise had not been fulfilled.

Mr. Campbell Smith maintained that the defender had courted the pursuer not with the view to marriage, but for the purpose of concubinage; that although he had promised to marry her with the consent of his father, and when he was able to keep her, that consent had never been obtained, and he had not got a hotel of his own, the defender being joint-tenant with his father of the Turf Hotel. Again, he submitted that even if a promise of marriage had been made, there was reasonable excuse why the defender had not implemented his promise, in the behaviour of the woman. No man of right feeling, who had a regard for himself or for his happiness, would have made the pursuer his wife after the way in which her character had been developed. He held that the letters were not proved to have been written by Mr. Oliver, and that in three of the letters interpolations had been made by another person than the writer. In conclusion, Mr. Smith said that, looking to the whole aspect of the case, the long delay in bringing the action the nature of the courtship, and the character of the pursuer, he was sure the jury would be very unwilling to return a verdict for the pursuer.

Lord Barcaple then summed up. The real question in the case was, Whether the defender duly promised to marry the pursuer. It was for the jury to weigh the evidence led, and to consider whether the letters of the defender to the pursuer conveyed a promise of marriage. His Lordship then referred to the question of the interpolations in the letters, which he thought was of no great moment, as the omission of the words said to be interpolated did not destroy the general import of the whole letters. In conclusion, his Lordship asked the jury to consider both the evidence and the letters, and to make up their minds as to whether it had been proved to their satisfaction that within the particular time stated in the issue, the defender promised and engaged to marry the pursuer. If they came to the conclusion that that was proved, they could have no difficulty about the breach of promise, because the defender had married another woman. If they arrived at that conclusion, they should then take the whole circumstances of the case into account, and consider as to the amount of damages.

The jury then retired, and, after an absence of an hour and a-half, returned with a unanimous verdict for the pursuer, assessing the damages at £250.—*Scotsman*.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.—A letter from Trebizond, dated June 8, relates a horrible tragedy which took place in that city on the preceding day, when no less than 17 persons fell victims to the attack of a madman in a few minutes. Of the attack four died instantaneously, ten are mortally, and three slightly wounded. Each person received but one blow in the chest, and that near the region of the heart. The assassin, who sometimes gives himself out for a Persian, sometimes for a Russian, and says at different times that he is a Christian and a Mussulman, is a man of about fiftys small in stature, but of a robust constitution. He ha, been domiciled in Trebizond for about four months, were he sold old iron in a stall in one of the most populous streets of the town. He commenced his butchery in the open day, about eight o'clock in the morning, using as his instrument of destruction a knife sharpened at both sides. Having fastened the knife to his wrist, the blade turned inwards, he walked the street in which he lived striking at all those who come within his reach, taking care after each stab, to conceal the knife so that his victims were at the moment in doubt who had attacked them. Men, women, and children fell alike under his murderous blows. It seems difficult to account for his conduct, except on the ground that he was seized with a sudden frenzy. Neither vengeance nor robbery could have been his motive. The time and place of the attack as well as the fact that several of the victims were country people who had come to market forbid such a supposition. He would have killed many more if he had not received a blow of a stone on the head from a young man who perceived what he was at. These so stunned him that the bystanders were able to seize him and hand him over to the police.

KING THEODORE.—Even before the catastrophe, the old Afa Negus, a chief who had been ordered to guard the political prisoners, had been overed powered and pushed aside. They broke out of their prisons and come down the road clanking their irons. At this moment Sir Charles Staveley came through the second gate, and a man ran up to him saying that all the captives were declaring that a dead body lying near was that of Teodoros. The body was put into a hammock, and the captives, first glancing at the face, and then taking up one hand and looking at a finger that had been broken, one and all exclaimed, "Teodoros!" The body was excessively emaciated, and it appears that he had fasted for four days before his death, supporting himself on *tej* and drams of arraki. The body was that of a man of medium stature, well built, with broad chest, small waist, and muscular limbs. The hair was much dishevelled, crisp and coarse, and done in three high plaits, with little stumpy tails behind. The complexion was dark for an Abyssinian, but the features showed no trace of negro blood. The eyebrows had a peculiar curve downwards and over the nose, and there was a deep curved furrow in the centre of the forehead. The nose was aquiline and finely cut, with a low bridge; the lips thin and cruel; the face, though thin, rather round than oval. The once changeful eyes had lost their meaning—one closed the other staring. The scanty beard and moustache contained many grey hairs. Teodoros was born in 1818, and was consequently in his fiftieth year. The body was eventually taken to the hut of the Italian Pietro, in the English prisoners' compound, to be prepared by the priests for interment.—*Macmillan's Magazine for July*.

THE HEAVY CAVALRY CHARGE AT BALACLAVA.

THE following narrative is taken from Mr. Kinglake's latest volume. The charge so graphically described preceded that of the Light Brigade.—When the advance of the Russian cavalry down the North Valley, and its gradual inclination southward across the Causeway Heights, was discovered, six squadrons of the Greys, Inniskillings, and 5th Dragoons, were in march, five of them in column of troops, and one of them in column of threes, directly across the enemy's front. The squadrons were swiftly formed into line; but only three were under Scarlett's hand for instant movement—two of Greys, and one of Inniskillings. The line was deliberately "dressed" before it moved to the charge, and

"Whilst the gazers observed that troop officers in front of our first line were still facing to the men, still dressing and re-dressing the ranks, they also now saw that, in front of the centre of the Greys, and at a distance from it of five or six horses' length, there was gathered a group of four horsemen. Two of these were side by side, and a little in front of the others. Of the two foremost, the one on the left wore the cocked-hat which indicated the presence of a Staff officer, and suggested indeed, at first sight, that the wearer might be the General who commanded the brigade; but a field-glass corrected the error, showing instantly that the horseman who thus caught the eye from a distance was no more than a young lieutenant—Lieutenant Alexander Elliot, the aide-de-camp of General Scarlett. But to the right of the young aide-de-camp there was another horseman, on a thorough-bred bay, standing fully, it seemed, sixteen hands. To judge from his head-gear, this last horseman might seem to be no more than a regimental officer of dragoons—for he wore the same helmet as they did—but an outer-coat of dark blue, thrown on, it seemed, over his uniform, served to show that he must be on the Staff. Because of the bright contrast disclosed between the warm summer hue of his features and a drooping moustache white as snow, it was possible to see from afar that this officer must be General Scarlett. Of the two horsemen who kept themselves a little in rear of the General, the one was his trumpeter, the other his orderly. This last man had attained to high skill as a swordsman, and was a valorous, faithful soldier. If it were not for the general spread of incredulity, it would be acknowledged that he drew his lineage from some mighty giantess of former ages, for he bore the surname of Shegog.

"Scarlett's yearning at this moment was for the expected prolongation of his line towards its left, and be compelled himself to give yet some moments for the forming of his 5th Dragoon Guards; but on his right, the one squadron of the Inniskillings (the squadron which he took to be the whole regiment) was both ready and more than ready. Differing in that respect from the rest of the 'three hundred,' the squadron had a clear front, and the sense of this blessing so inflamed it with warlike desire, that during the moments of delay, Scarlett had to be restraining the line by waving it back with his sword. The squadron chafed proudly at the touch of the curb, and it seemed that if the General were to relax his care for an instant, it would bound forward up the hillside, and spring all alone at the column.

"The custom of the service requires that an officer who has the immediate command of a body of cavalry engaged in the duty of charging shall be the actual leader of the onslaught in the strictest sense, riding forward at a distance of at least some few yards in advance of his squadrons; but it must not be supposed that those who originated or sanctioned this practice were acting in contemplation of any such circumstances as those which now existed, or that they ever intended to subject a general officer, or indeed any other human being, to the peculiar species of personal hazard which Scarlett had resolved to confront. As tested by its general operation, the practice is not one which unduly exposes the life of the chief; for when a strong body of horse is hurled at full pace towards the foe, it commonly happens that either the attack or the resistance gives way before the moment of impact; but in this rare example of a slow, yet resolute, charge of three hundred, directed uphill against broad and deep masses of squadrons which reckoned their strength by thousands, it seemed nerly certain from the first that the General leading it must come, and come almost singly, into actual bodily contact with a host of adversaries, and remain for a time engulphed in it, because the enemy's front ranks were so barred against all retreat by the squadrons behind them that there could be no hope of putting the body to flight by the mere approach of our squadrons.

"At this time, the distance between the Russians and General Scarlett is believed to have been about 400 yards.

"He turned to his trumpeter and said at once, 'Sound the charge!'

"Whilst the notes were still pealing, and before they could take full effect upon the squadrons behind him, Scarlett moved forward at a trot; and although the impediments of the camping-ground made it necessary for a rider in this the first part of the onset to pick his way with some care, yet the horse Scarlett rode was a horse of such stride and power, that his rate of advance was not slow even over the obstructed ground; and, as soon as the clear field which was at length gained enabled the leader to get into a gallop, the distance between him and his squadrons was swiftly increased. In a few moments he was so far in advance of them that Elliot judged it right to call the attention of the chief to the position of his squadrons. Those squadrons were by this time advancing; but the impediments of the camping-ground proved of course more obstructing to the serried ranks of the Greys than to a horseman with only one companion and two attendants. Scarlett could not question that the distance between him and his squadrons had become extravagantly great; but still judging, as he had judged from the first, that it was of vital moment to strike the enemy's column whilst halted, he rather desired to accelerate the Greys than much to retard his own pace. Therefore, still pressing forward, though not quite so swiftly as before, he turned partly round in his saddle, shouted out a 'Come on!' to the Greys, and invoked them with a wave of his sword.

"When the squadrons attained to clear ground, they began to reduce the space which divided them from their leader; but it is computed that, at the moment of Scarlett's first contact with the enemy's column, the distance between him and the squadrons which followed him was still, at the least, fifty yards.

"The Brigadier now found himself nearing the front of the column at a point very near its centre, and the spot at which Scarlett thus rode was marked by the presence of a Russian officer who sat erect in his saddle some few paces in front of his people, and confronting the English intruder.

"Scarlett by this time was charging up at high speed, and, conjoined with the swiftness thus attained, the weight of a sixteen hands horse gave his onset a formidable momentum. The Russian officer turned partly round in his saddle with a gesture which seemed to indicate that he sought to beckon forward his people, and cause them to flood down over the four coming horsemen; but already Scarlett and his aide-de camp were closing. Moved perhaps by such indication of rank as was to be gathered in one fleeting moment from the sight of a staff-officer's hat, the Russian officer chose Elliot for his adversary, and was going to make his first thrust, when along the other side of him, rushing close past the elbow of his bridle-arm, General Scarlett swept on without hindrance, and drove his way into the column.

"It was by digging his charger right in between the two nearest troopers before him that Scarlett wedged himself into the solid mass of the enemy's squadrons. When a man has done an act of this kind, and has lived to speak of it, it is difficult for him to be sure of what might be happening close around him, but Scarlett observed that of the adversaries nearest to him, whom he had not, he knew, gravely wounded, there were some who dropped off their horses without having been killed or wounded by him; and it seemed to him, if he were to judge only from his own eyes, that they were throwing themselves to the ground of their own accord.

"It was well perhaps, after all, that Scarlett, in leading the charge, was extravagantly ahead of his troops; for it seems he was able to drive so far into the column as to be protected by the very bodies of his adversaries from the shock which must needs be inflicted by the Greys and Inniskillings when charging the front of the column.

"From the moment when the Brigadier had thus established himself in the midst of his foes, it resulted, of course, that his tenure of life was by the sword, and not by the sword which is a metaphor, but by that which is actual, and of steel. Scarlett, it seems, had no pretensions to be more than a passably good swordsman, and he had the disadvantage of being nearsighted; but he knew how to handle his weapon, and in circumstances which exposed him to attack from several at the same time, he had more need of such unflagging industry of the sword-arm as might keep the blade flashing here, there, and on all sides in quickly successive whirls, than of the subtle, the delicate skill which prepares men for combats of two.

"It was partly, perhaps, from the circumstance of Elliot's approaching him on the side of his sword arm that the Russian officer in front of the column chose the aide-de-camp for his antagonist instead of the chief; but, be that as it may, he faced Elliot as he approached, and endeavoured to cut him down. Evading or parrying the cut, Elliot drove his sword through the body of the assailant, and swiftness with which he was galloping up whilst delivering this thrust

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was so great that the blade darted in to the very hilt; but until the next moment, when Elliot's charger had rushed past, the weapon, though held fast by its owner, still could not be withdrawn. Thence it resulted that the Russian officer was turned round in his saddle by the leverage of the sword which transfixed him. In the next instant, Elliot still rushing forward with great impetus, drove into the column between the two troopers who most nearly confronted him, and then with a now reeking sword, began cleaving his way through the ranks. Shegog and the trumpeter came crashing after; so that not only Scarlett himself, but all the three horsemen who constituted his immediate following, were now engulphed in the column.

"A singular friendship had long subsisted between the Scots' Greys and the Inniskilling Dragoons. It dated from the time of that famous brigade in which three cavalry regiments were so brought together as to express by their aggregate title the union of the three kingdoms, yet offer a sample of each; but the circumstance of the Greys and the Inniskillings having been brigaded together in the great days can hardly be treated as alone sufficing to account for the existence and duration of this romantic attachment; for it so happens that the sentiment which thus bound together the thistle and the shamrock has never included the rose. The friendship between the Scottish and the Irish regiment had the ardour of personal friendship, and a tenacity not liable to be relaxd by mere death; for a regiment great in history bears so far a resemblance to the immortal gods as to be old in power and glory, yet have always the freshness of youth. Long intervals of years often passed in which the Greys and the Inniskillings remained parted by distance, but whenever it became known that by some new change of quarters the two regiments would once more be brought together, there used to be great joy and preparation; and whether the in-marching regiment might be the Greys or the Inniskillings, it was sure to be welcomed by the other one with delight and with lavish attentions.

"When last the sworn friends were together in what they might deign to call fighting, they were under the field-glass of the great Napoleon. Then, as now, the Greys charged in first line, and on the left of the Inniskillings.

"Of the two comrade regiments, each has its distinguishing characteristics. If with the Inniskillings, impetuosity was in a great measure aggregate, that yearning of the Scots for close quarters was, with many, the passion of the individual man, and so plain to the eye that the trooper became something other than a component part of a machine—became visibly a power of himself. English officers who were combative enough in their own way, yet saw with wonder not unmingled with a feeling like awe that long-pent-up rage for the fight which was consuming the men of the Greys.

"But when the Greys got clear of the camping-ground, both they and the Inniskilling squadron on their right began to gather pace; and when the whole line had settled into its gallop, there began to take effect that spontaneous change of structure which often attends cavalry charges, for the front rank began to spread out, and from time to time the rear-rank men, as opportunity offered, pushed forward into the openings thus made for them. This change was carried so far that in large portions of the line, if not through its whole extent, the two ranks which had begun the advance were converted by degrees into one. The 'three hundred,' whilst advancing as they did at first in two ranks were enormously outflanked by the enemy, and it seems that from this circumstance men were instinctively led to give freer scope to the impulses which tended to a prolongation of front.

"There was now but small space between our slender line of 'three hundred' and the dark serried mass which had received their leader into its depths; and the Russian horsemen—so ill-generalled as to be still kept at the halt—began here and there firing their carbines, Colonel Griffith, commanding the Greys, was so struck, it seems, by a shot in the head as to be prevented from continuing to lead on his regiment.

"The two squadron-leaders of the Greys were in their places; and of these Major Clarke, the leader of the right squadron, was the senior officer, but he did not yet know that he had acceded to the temporary command of the regiment, and continued to lead the right squadron. . . .

"Whilst Major Clarke was leading in the right squadron of the Greys without knowing that he had acceded to the command of the regiment, an accident befel him, which might seem at first sight—and so indeed he himself apparently judged it—to be one of a very trivial kind, but it is evident that in its effect upon the question of his surviving or being slain it trebled the chances against him. Without being vicious, his charger, then known as the Sultan, was liable to be maddened by the rapture of galloping squadrons, and it somehow resulted from the frenzy which seized on the horse that the rider got his bearskin displaced, and suffered it to fall to the ground. Well enough might it appear to the pious simplicity of those Russian troopers who saw the result, and not the accident which caused it, that the red-coated officer on the foremost grey horse rode visibly under the shelter of some Satanic charm, or else with some spell of the Church holding good, by the aid of strong faith, against acres upon acres of swords; for now when Clarke made the last rush, and dug Sultan in through their ranks, he entered among them bareheaded.

"The difference that there was in the temperaments of the two comrade regiments showed itself in the last moments of the onset. The Scots' Greys gave no utterance except to a low, eager, fierce moan of rapture—the moan of outbursting desire. The Inniskillings went in with a cheer.

"With a rolling prolongation of clangour which resulted from the bends of a line now deformed by its speed, the 'three hundred' crashed in upon the front of the column. They crashed in so weightily that no cavalry, extended in line and halted, could have withstood the shock if it had been able to shrink and fall back; but whatever might be their inclination, the front-rank men of the Russian column were debarred, as we saw, from all means of breaking away to the rear by the weight of their own serried squadrons sloping up the hillside close behind them; and it being too late for them to evade the concussion by a lateral flight, they had no choice—it was a cruel trial for cavalry to have to endure at the halt—they had no choice but to await and suffer the onslaught. . . .

"Although by their charge these few horsemen could deliver no blow of such weight as to shake the depths of a column extending far up the hillside, they more or less shivered or sundered the front rank of the mass, and then, by dint of sheer wedge-work and fighting, they opened and cut their way in. It was in the nature of things that at some parts of the line the hindrance should be greater than at others; but, speaking in general terms, it can be said that, as Scarlett had led, so his first line righteously followed; and that, within a brief space from the moment of the first crash, the 'three hundred,' after more or less strife, were received into the enemy's column.

"Lord Raglan was so rich in experience of the great times, and so gifted with the somewhat rare power of swiftly apprehending a combat, that he instantly saw the full purport, and even divined the sure issue, of what our dragoons were doing; but it was not without some dismay on the part of other English beholders, that Scarlett and his 'three hundred' were thus seen to bury themselves in the enemy's masses. And with every moment, the few thus engulphed in the many seemed nearer and nearer to extinction. For a while indeed, the Inniskillinger and the Grey—the one by his burnished helmet, the other by the hue of his charger, and both by the red of their uniforms—could be so followed by the eye of the spectator as to be easily seen commingling with the dark-mantled masses around them; but the more the interfusion increased, the greater became the seeming oppressiveness of the disproportion between the few and the many; and soon this effect so increased, that if a man gazed from the heights of the Chersonese without the aid of a field-glass, he could hardly ward off a belief that the hundreds had been swamped in the thousands.

"Yet all this while, General Scarlett and the 'three hundred' horsemen who had followed him into the column were not in such desperate condition as to be helplessly perishing in this thicket of lances and swords. If, indeed, they had faltered and hovered with uncertain step in the front of the great Russian column till it might please General Ryjoff to sound 'the trot,' they must have been crushed or dispersed by the descending weight of his masses; but our horsemen, by first charging home and then forcing their way into the heart of the column, had gained for themselves a strange kind of safety (or rather of comparative safety), in the very density of the squadrons which encompassed them. It is true that every man had to fight for his life, and that too with an industry which must not be suffered to flag; but still he fought under conditions which were not so overwhelmingly unfair as they seemed to be at first sight.

"Scarlett's men, as we know, were 'heavy dragoons,' whilst the Russians, were either hussars or troops of other denominations ranging under the head of 'light cavalry;' but in the fight now about to be waged this difference was of less importance than might be imagined. The weight of our men and the weight of their horses had served them well in the charge; and even in the closely-locked combat of few against many to which they had now committed themselves, the red-coated troopers were likely to be advantaged by their greater height from the ground and the longer reach of their sword-arms; but in point of defensive accoutrements they were less protected than the light cavalry were with whom they had to contend. Except the helmets worn by the one squadron of the Inniskillings, the 'three hundred' had no sort of covering or accoutrement contrived for defence. They were without their shoulder-scales, and even without their gauntlets. The Russians on the other hand (with the exception of a very small proportion of them who wore and disclosed their pale-blue hussar jackets), were all encased in what was (for the purpose of this peculiar combat) a not inefficient suit of armour; for the thick, coarse, long grey outercoat which they wore gave excellent protection against the cuts of an Englishman's sabre, and was not altogether incapable of even defeating a thrust; whilst the shako was of such strength and quality as to be more effectual than a helmet against the edge of the sword.

"In such skill as is gained by the sword exercise, there was not perhaps much disparity between the combatants; but the practice of our service up to that time had failed to provide the troopers with those expedients of fence which he would be needing when assailed in the direction of his bridle-arm; and this of course was a somewhat imperilling defect for a horseman who had to combat in a crowd of enemies, and was liable to be attacked on all sides.

"In some parts of the column the combatants were so closely locked as to be almost unable, for a while, to give the least movement to their chargers; and wherever the red-coated horseman thus found himself inwedged and surrounded by assailants, it was only by the swift-circling 'moulinet,' by an almost ceaseless play of his sabre whirling round and round overhead, and by seizing now and then an occasion for a thrust or a cut, that he was able to keep himself among the living; but the horse, it seems, during these stationary fights, instinctively sought and found shelter for his head by bending it down, and leaving free scope for the sabres to circle and clash overhead. At other places—for the most part perhaps in those lanes of space which were constituted by the usual 'intervals' and distance intersecting the mass—there was so much more freedom of movement that groups of as many as ten or twelve Russians who had fallen out of their ranks would be here and there seen devoting themselves to a common purpose by confederating themselves, as it were, against particular foes, and endeavouring to overwhelm the knot of two or three Greys or Inniskillingers which they deemed to be the most in their power. Where this occurred, the two or three redcoats, more or less separated from each other, would be seen striving to force their way through the masses before them, and attended on their flanks and in their rear by a band of assailants who did not, most commonly, succeed in overpowering the tall horsemen, but persisted nevertheless in hanging upon them. Our troopers, thus encompassed, strove hard, as may well be supposed, to cut down the foes within reach; but in general the sabre seemed almost to rebound like a cudgel from the thick grey outercoat of the Russian horseman; and, upon the whole, there was resulting as yet but little carnage from this singular example of a fight between a heavy column of halted cavalry and the knots of the taller horsemen who were riving it deeper and deeper.

"With but few exceptions, the Scots' Greys were of the race which the name of their regiment imports; and, from a conjuncture of circumstances which must needs be of rare occurrence in modern times, the descendants of the Covenanters had come upon an hour when troopers could once more be striving in that kind of close fight which marked the period of our religious wars—in that kind of close fight which withdraws the individual soldier from his fractional state of existence, and exalts him into a self-depending power. A Scots' Grey, in the middle of our own century, might have no enraging cause to inflame him; but he was of the blood of those who are warriors by temperament, and not because of mere reasons. And he too, had read his Bible. Men who saw the Scots' Grey in this close fight of Scarlett's, travel out of humanity's range to find beings with which to compare him. His long-pent-up fire, as they say, had so burst forth as to turn him into a demon of warlike wrath; but it must not be inferred from such speech that he was under the power of that 'blood frenzy' of which we shall afterwards see an example; and the truth can be satisfied by acknowledging that, as his fathers before him had ever been accustomed to rage in battle so he too, in this later time, was seized and governed by the passion of fight. When numbers upon numbers of docile obedient Russians crowded round a Scot of this quality, and beset him on all sides, it did not of necessity result that they had the ascendant. Whilst his right arm was busy with the labour of sword against swords, he could so use his bridle-hand as to be fastening its grip upon the long-coated men of a milder race, and tearing them out of their saddles.

"Engaged in this ceaseless toil of fighting for life, as well as for victory, the Greys and the Inniskillingers were hardly so self-conscious as to be afterwards able to speak at all surely of the degree of confidence with which they maintained this singular combat of the few against many; but of those who observed from a distance, there was one who more swifly and more surely than others could apprehend the features of a still pending conflict. Almost from the first, Lord Raglan perceived that our horsemen, though scant in numbers, and acting singly or in small knots, still showed signs of having dominion over the mass they had chosen to invade. Whether the cause of this ascendant be traced to the greater height and longer reach of our horsemen, to the unspeakable advantage of being the assailants, to the inborn pride and warlike temperament of our men, or finally, to all these causes united, the actual result was that the redcoats, few as they were, seemed to ride through the crowd like sure tyrants. The demeanour of the Russian horsemen was not unlike what might have been expected. Gazing down as they did from a slope, even those who were not in the foremost ranks could see the exceeding scantiness of the force which had made bold to attack them, and accordingly they seemed to remain steady and free from alarms of the kind which seize upon masses; but still the individual trooper who chanced to be so placed in the column as to have to undergo the assaults of one of the Scots' Greys or Inniskilling dragoons, seemed to own himself personally overmatched, and to meet the encounter almost hopelessly, like a brave man oppressed by the strong. Without apparently doubting—for there was no sign of panic—that overwhelming numbers must secure the general result, he yet found that, for the moment, those mere numbers could not give him the protection he needed, and he would so rein his charger, and so plant himself in his saddle, and so set his features, as to have the air of standing at bay. Of the objects surrounding our people whilst engaged in this closely-locked fight, none stamped themselves more vividly on their minds than those numberless cages of clenched teeth which met them wherever they looked.

"From the time when the 'three hundred' had fairly closed with the enemy, there was but little recourse to cabine or pistol; and the movement of the horses within the column being necessarily slight, and on thick herbage, there resulted little sound from their tramp. The clash of sabres overhead had become so steady and ceaseless, and its sound so commingled with the jangle of cavalry accoutrements proceeding from thousands of horsemen, that upon the whole it was but little expressive of the numberless separate conflicts in which each man was holding to life with the strength of his own right arm.

"In regard to the use men made of their voices there was a marked difference between our people and the Russian horsemen. The Islanders hurled out whilst they fought, those blasts of malediction by which many of our people in the act of hard striving are accustomed to evoke their full strength; whilst the Russians in general fought without using articulate words. Nor, instead, did they utter any truculent, theological yells of the kind which, some few days later, were destined to be heard on the battlefield. They had not, as yet, been sanctified. It was not till the 4th of November that the army of the Czar underwent that fell act of consecration which whetted his people for the morrow, and prepared those strange shrieks of doctrinal hate which were heard on the ridges of Inkerman. But although abstaining from articulate speech and from fierce yells, the grey-mantled horseman in general was not therefore mute. He sometimes evolved, whilst he fought, a deep, gurgling, long-drawn sound, close akin to an incohate roar; or else—and this last was the predominant utterance a sustained and continuous 'zzz,' of the kind that is made with clenched teeth; and to the ears of those who were themselves engaged in the fight, the aggregate of the sounds coming thus from the mouths of the Russians was like that of some factory in busy England, where numberless wheels hum and buzz. And meanwhile, from those masses of Russian horsemen who stood ranged in such parts of the column as to be unable to engage in bodily combat, there rose a low murmur of that indefinite kind which attests the presence of a crowd without disclosing its humour. As heard on the edge of the Chersonese, a mile and a-half towards the west, the collective roar which ascended from this thicket of intermixed combatants had the unity of sound which belongs to the moan of a distant sea.

"The sight of the enemy's cavalry deliberately wheeling in upon the rear of a British regiment, kindled so vehement a zeal in the heart of the Royals, and so eager a desire to press instantly forward to the rescue, that there was no ceremonious preparation for a charge. A voice cried out—'By God, the Greys are cut off! Gallop! gallop!' Then there broke from the Royals a cheer. Their trumpets sounded the "Gallop,' and without for a moment halting, but endeavouring to 'form line on the move,' the regiment sprang hastily forward. Indeed, the movement of the first or right squadron was so rapid that the left squadron could not perfectly come up with it, and the regiment made its attack in short echelon of squadrons. In this order, but with its ranks imperfectly formed, the regiment advanced at a gallop against the right flank and rear of the inwheeling line. In spite of this onset, the Russian wing continued its wheeling movement so long as to become defenceless on its extreme right. At the near approach of the Royals, that outer part of the wheeling line which was the most immediately exposed to its assailants broke off from the rest; and then the horsemen who had composed it were either flying or involved in confusion, or else—for several of the Russian Hussars made bold to do thus—were valorously advancing and making their way round the flank of the advancing English; but meanwhile, by all this confusion, the inner or left remnant of the Russian wing was so far covered from the attack, and even it would seem from the sight of the Royals, that it went on with the execution of the orders received, and continued to wheel inwards.

"The English regiment carried on its attack to a point at which it was just brought into contact with the broken extremity of the enemy's deployed line; and a few sabre-cuts were exchanged; but farther than this the Royals did not push their advantage; for the discomfiture of a part of the wing did not visibly involve the great column; and considering the disordered state of the regiment, Colonel Yorke judged it prudent to rally his men before they were thrown into contact with a huge mass of troops still preserving their thickest formation. Accordingly, and at a time when only a few of its pursuing troopers had as yet ridden in amongst the retreating horsemen, the regiment was halted and ordered to re-form.

"At the part of the column thus assailed by the 5th Dragoon Guards, there was a change in the bearing of the combatants—a change brought about, it would seem, by exceeding weariness of the sword-arm, but in part too by another cause. After three or four minutes of a new experience, it proved that a man could grow accustomed, as it were, to the condition of being in a throng of assailants, and take his revel of battle in a spirit as fond as at the beginning, yet by this time less anxious, less fierce, less diligent. Those truculent Scots, who had cut their way in without speaking, were now, whilst they fought, hurrahing. The din of sheer fighting had swelled into the roar of a tumult.

"Alexander Miller, the acting Adjutant of the Greys, was famous in his regiment for the mighty volume of sound which he drove through the air when he gave the word of command. Over all the clangour of arms, and all the multitudinous uproar, his single voice got dominion. It thundered out, 'Rally!' Then, still louder, it thundered, 'The Greys!'

The Adjutant, as it chanced, was so mounted that his vast, superb form rose high over the men of even his own regiment, and rose higher still over the throng of the Russians. Seized at once by the mighty sound, and turning to whence it came, numbers of the Scots saw their towering Adjutant with his reeking sword high in the air, and again they heard him cry, 'Rally!'—again hurl his voice at 'The Greys!'

"He did not speak in mere vehemence, like one who, although the cry 'Rally!' means only a war-cry or cheer. He spoke as an officer delivering the word of command. But to rally?—the Greys to rally? It well might seem a desperate task to attempt what troops call a 'rally' in the midst of the enemy's thickest squadrons, but the greater height of the Scots, Greys and their chargers as compared with the invaded mass, made it possible for the taller horsemen, now seeing one of their officers, and hearing his word of command, to begin to act together. And the notion of using the lessons of the barrack-yard in the midst of the Russian host was carried yet farther. When troop-officers are forming and dressing a line, they of course, front towards their men; and since it was difficult for a man in the melley to know which might be the front and which might be the rear, there was the more need of guidance. The Adjutant deliberately fronted down the slope in the direction by which the Russians had advanced, and threw into his closing monosyllable the giant strength of his voice when he shouted, 'Face—me!' By many of the men of his regiment he was seen. By many of the men was heard. And now also, on the right of the Adjutant, the young Cornet Prendergast, raised high above the ground by the great height of his charger, and on the other side Clarke, the leader of the 1st squadron—Clarke still rode bare headed and streaming with blood—could be seen with their swords in the air, undertaking to rally the Greys. Men under this guidance tried to gather together the best way they could in a throng and, by facing towards the Adjutant (as the thunder of his voice had enjoined), they began to show the rudiments of a front.

"Less and less obstructed, and less closely locked than before, the melley — the throng that had been jammed into a closely-locked mass by the last charge of the Inniskillings, continued to heave slowly upwards against the slope of the hill. Presently the Russians, who had hitherto maintained their array, caused or suffered their horses to back a little. The movement was slight, but close followed by surer signs. The ranks visibly loosened. In the next instant, the whole column was breaking. In the next, all the horsemen composing it had dispersed into one immense herd, and —still hanging together as closely as they could without hindrance to their flight—were galloping up the hillside and retreating by the way they had come."

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Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 24th July 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 1s. 11 1/8d. per Rupee
" 4 do. .... 1s. 11d. "
" 3 do. .... 1s. 10 15/16d. "
" 2 do. .... 1s. 10 7/8d. "
" 1 do. .... 1s. 10 13/16d. "
On demand do. .... 1s. 10 3/4d. "
On Scotland do. }
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 10 11/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
12 months.. .. .. .. 4 per cent.
6 do. .. .. 5 "
3 do. .. .. 4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of each sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 24th July 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11 1/8d. per Rupee.
4 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 10 15/16d. "
3 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 10 7/8d. "
2 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 10 13/16d. "
1 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 10 3/4d. "
On Demand (Head Office) .... at 1s. 10 5/8d. "

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 25th July, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA..........	BOMBAY...........
MADRAS............	KURRACHEE ...
AGRA	LAHORE ....

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 per Rupee

4 do. 1/10 7/8 "
3 do. 1/10 13/16 "
2 do. 1/10 3/4 "
1 do. 1/10 11/16 "
On demand 1/10 5/8 "
On Scotland 1/10½ "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
Do. 24 do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondees forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 24th July 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £464,100
RESERVE FUND ....£ 32,200.

HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " 4 "
" 12 " 5 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M. P.

James Helme, Esq.
Sampson Lucas, Esq.
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Thomas Masterman, Esq.
J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
Sir A. de Rothschild.
Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, a Pamphlet of 30 pages on MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT in Bombay. By a LOCAL JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—Price 12 annas, Cash. 11th July 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

ON SALE, one Sample 9-Horse Power PORTABLE and one Sample 6-horse power VERTICAL STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE, complete.

TIMMIS, WORMALD, & Co.
Opposite Custom House.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"

Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of:—

Gent's Calf Walking Boots, extra stout.
Do. Enamel do. do.
Do. do. Jack Boots.
Do. Calf Wellingtons, spur boxes.
Do. Patent Dress do. do.

29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

FOR SALE, on Board Ship "DENMARK," from Liverpool—

2,670 Tons Brymbo Steam Coal.
250 Tierces I. M. Beef.
150 Barrels Irish Pork.
20 " Oatmeal.
30 " Split Peas.
13 Casks Vinegar.
4 " } Fortified Lime Juice.
50 Cases }
20 Boxes Soap.
12 Casks, 6 lbs. tins, Boiled Beef.
12 " 6 " " Soup and Bouilli.
3 " 2 " " Assorted Soups.
6 " 2 " " Meats.
50 ½ Cwt. Tins Preserved Potatoes.
285 Bags 1st Navy Bread in Tanks.
75 Barrels 1st Cabin Bread.
300 " Kiln-dried Flour.
50 Firkins Butter.
265 Cheese in Tins.
99 Hams in Canvas.
100 Barrels bottled Beer.
25 " " Porter.
2 Casks 2 lbs. Vegetables.
2 ½ Cwt. Tins Compressed Vegetables.
1 Cask assorted Pickles in Bottles.
4 Casks Pickles and Vinegar.
1 Cask, 6 dozens, White Pepper.
1 " 12 dozens Mustard.
1 " Preserved Carrots and Onions.
50 Cases Fortified Lime Juice.
12 Quarter Casks Rum.
200 Cases Sherry Wine.
200 " Martell's Brandy.
40 " Champagne.
40 Boxes Cavendish Tobacco.
30 Bread Tanks complete.
20 7-inch Patent Pump Leathers.
10 V. I. Rubber Valves.
9 " Rings for Covers.
12 Cwt. of Wrought Spikes.
8 " Cut Nails.
6 Casks White Zinc Paint.
6 " Brunswick Green Paint.
4 " Black Paint.
20 Barrels Stockholm Tar.
20 " Pitch.
9 " Raw Linseed Oil.
6 " Boiled do.
2 " Spirits Turpentine.
12 " Engine Oil.
2 " Engine Tallow.
6 Bales Coloured Engine Waste.
7 Barrels Bright Varnish.
10 Casks Black Varnish.
116 Coils Cordage, 2 to 8 inch.
10 " 2 Yarn Spunyarn.
5 " 3 "
5 " Fine Spunyarn.
5 " Assorted Amberline.
4 " Marline.
5 " Houseline.
80 Bundles, ½ cwt. each, Brown Oakum.
200 Bolts extra R. N. Canvas, Nos. 1 to 5.
285 " Navy Boiled " " 1 to 5.
20 " Tarpauling, 30 in.
50 dozens Fine Seaming Twine.
20 " Roping

Apply to OWEN & OKELL, 40 Meadow Street,
Agents for Owners of Ship "Denmark."

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

RECENT NOVELS &c. (CLOTH BOUND.)

	Rs.	
The Brothers. By Anna H. Drury	4	8
Good for Nothing: or, all down hill. By G. J. W. Melville	4	8
Doctor Austin's Guests. By W. Gilbert	4	8
Days of Yore. By Sarah Tytler	3	12
A Syster's Bye-Hours. By author of Studies for Stories	3	12
The ups and downs of an Old Maid's Life. By Jemima Compton	4	8
Alfred Hogart's Household. By Alex. Smith	4	8
Pages in Waiting. By Edmund Yates	8	0
Black Sheep. Ditto	4	8
John Law the Projector. By W. H. Ainsworth	4	8
The Clever Woman of the Family	4	8
The Rector and the Doctor's Family	3	12
Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles. By Mrs. H. Wood	4	8
The Initials. By the author of Quits, &c.	4	8
The Last of the Cavaliers	4	8
Too Strange not to be True. By Lady G. Fullerton	4	8
Which shall it be?	4	8
Quits. By the author of The Initials, &c.	4	8
Orville College. By Mrs. H. Wood	4	8
Lady Bountiful's Legacy to her family and friends. Edited by John Timbs	4	8
Milly's Hero. By F. W. Robinson	4	8
The Race for Wealth. By Mrs. J. H. Riddell	4	8
Phemie Keller. ditto	4	8
Far above Rubies. ditto	4	8
Agnes. By Mrs. Oliphant	3	12
Uncle Silas. By J. S. Le Fanu	4	8
Guy Deverell. Ditto	4	8
Lady-Bird. By Lady G. Fullerton	4	8
Ned Locksley the Etonian	4	8
The Channings. By Mrs. H. Wood	4	8
Never Forgotten. By Percy Fitzgerald	4	8
Sans Merci: or, Kestrels and Falcons	4	8
The Brookes of Bridlemere. By W. Melville	4	8
General Bounce, &c. ditto	3	12
Digby Grand. ditto	3	12
The Mill on the Floss. By G. Eliot	2	12
Silas Marner. ditto	1	14
Scenes of Clerical Life. ditto	4	8
Puniana: or, thoughts wise and otherwise. A new collection of the best riddles, conundrums, jokes, sells, &c., now newly told by the Hon. Hugh Rowley, with nearly 100 designs from his pencil.	6	8
Right at Last, and other tales. By author of Mary Barton, &c.	2	0
Schnick-Schnack: trifles for the little ones	3	12
Lizzie Leigh, and other tales. By Mrs. Gaskell	2	12
Legendary Fictions of the Irish Celts. By P. Kennedy	5	12
Journal of Eugénie de Guérin. Edited by Trebutien	5	12
The Adventures of a Griffin on a Voyage of Discovery	4	8
Beppo the Conscript. By T. A. Trollope	3	12
The Silver Skates: a story of life in Holland. By Dodge	2	12
The Journal of a London Playgoer from '51 to '66. By H. Morley	3	12
A French Country Family. By Madame Guizot	3	12
Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood. By G. Macdonald	4	8
A Quiet Nook in the Jura. By author of Dr. Antonio, &c.	5	12
Maxwell Drewitt. By F. G. Trafford	4	8
The Clyffards of Clyffe	4	8
Verner's Pride. By Mrs. Henry Wood	4	8
The Second Mrs. Tillotson. By Percy Fitzgerald	4	8
Aurora Floyd. By Miss Braddon	4	8
Mr. Sprouts, his opinions. By R. Whiteing	2	12

Bombay, 22nd July 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned, *Ruinart Pere et Fils'* Champagne.

Green Seal. { Quarts ....Rs. 42 per dozen.
{ Pints in 2 doz. cases " 21 "

Bombay, 25th June 1868. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned,

Marrian's Beer, in 4 dozen Cases, Quarts, Rs. 5 per dozen.
" 6 " Pints " 3 "

Bombay, 25th June 1868. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, SHERRY, in one, two, or three dozen cases. Price Rs. 24 per doz. Apply to

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.
1 Bruce Lane, Bombay.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

A large supply of this fine Wine just received.

	Cash.	Credit.
Quarts per dozen...	Rs. 40	Rs. 45
Pints "	" 22	" 24

TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.)
Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE—

Cunliffe's Champagne, Qts	at Rs. 42	per doz.
Do. Do. Pts	" 20	"
Do. Moselle ......Qts	" 42	"
Do. Brandy	" 41	"
Do. Sherry	" 25	"
Do. Claret	" 23	"
Ronaldson's Sherry	" 22	"
Port Wine of 1815	" 30	"
Do. of 1847	" 24	"
W. McEwan's Beer......Qts	" 5	"
Do. Do. ......Pts	" 3	"

REMINGTON & Co.

FOR SALE, APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.

FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.

CLARET.	Medoc ....quarts at	Rs. 12	per dozen.
	" ....pints at	" 7½	"
	St. Laurent ......quarts at	" 18	"
	Chateau Beitasse ......quarts at	" 25	"
BRANDY.	Cognac tres vieux ......at	" 25	"
	" " Champagne at	" 35	"

FROM C. S. KUPFERBERG MAYENCE.

SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCK.	Schwarzberg ....quarts at	Rs. 30	p. doz
	" ....pints at	" 16	"
	Imperial ....quarts at	" 32	"
	" ....pints at	" 17	"
	Die Perle des Rheins quarts at	" 35	"
	Moselle ...." at	" 24	"
	" ....pints at	" 13	"
	Johannisberg ....quarts at	" 33	"

GADDUM & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

FOR SALE, BASS'S BEER, bottled by the London and Burton B. B. Co, just arrived, 4 dozen Quarts, Rs. 22,—8 dozen pints Rs. 28.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.,
Agents London and Burton B. B. Co.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'S WINES.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, having taken up Messrs. White's business, are about to introduce their

CELEBRATED WINES

more extensively into this Presidency. To meet the demand expected, from the *unrivalled reputation* attained by these Wines in the Home Market and the Presidencies of Bengal and Madras, very large consignments of their various brands are now on the way.

AT PRESENT T. & Co., Limited, can only supply

MESSRS. J. & C. WHITE'S	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
White Sealed Sherry	30 0	33 0

Orders can be registered for the following brands of MESSRS. J. & C. WHITE & CO.'S WINES. To arrive by Ship "ALBUERA" due in July:—

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit Rs. as.
Pale Dinner Sherry	22 0	24 0
Vino de Pasto	27 0	30 0
Superior Pale Sherry	30 0	33 0
Fine Manzanilla	34 0	38 0
Light Amontillado	38 0	42 0
Superior Ditto	44 0	48 0
Fine Old Port	27 0	30 0
Superior Ditto	34 0	38 0

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co. LD.)

GOOD DINNER SHERRY.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 28 0
REDUCED TO	Rs. 21 0	Rs. 24 0

to clear off the consignment and make room for expected supplies of Messrs. J. and C. White and Co.'s Wines for which the undersigned have been appointed Agents.

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co., Ld.

DENMAN'S CELEBRATED

GREEK WINES,

just received in fine condition.

	Cash. Rs. as	Credit. Rs. Ra.
COMO; a red wine resembling young full bodied Port	32 0	36 0
HYMET, RED; a full bodied dry wine, resembling Burgundy "I wish I may never drink worse liquor than my Hymet."—Mr. Naggleton; *Punch, 5th Aug.* 1865.	20 0	23 0
HYMET, WHITE; a dry wine with Chablis character "White Hymet, although full of body and flavour, would suit to a marvel the first course of fish."—*Times, 7th September* 1865.	20 0	23 0
KEFFESIA, WHITE; a dry dinner wine with very fine Chablis character "The White Keffesia possesses a delicacy which we have rarely met with in any other wine.—*Times* 7th September 1865.	27 0	30 0
PATRAS, RED; of a rich Burgundy character	24 0	27 0
PATRAS, WHITE; of a fine Hock character "Patras, equal to a full-bodied Hock, will stand exposure to the air for days without turning sour." R. Druitt, M. D., Reporton Wines 1866.	20 0	23 0
SAINT ELIE; a dry wine of Amontillado character "Many of the White Wines appear to us a delicate mixture of Hock and Sherry; and we would especially instance the ST. ELIE, a famous "wine of night,"—*London Review July* 22nd. 1865.	28 0	31 0
SANTORIN; a very dry wine, with Port flavour. "If people must have after dinner Wine at all, they will get no dyspepsia from Denman's Santorin." *Sat. Review* 12Aug. 1865	28 0	32 0
THERA; A full-bodied White Wine, with Dry Madeira character. "Is really a good Wine. We can endorse Dr. Druitt's judgment." *Saturday Review*, 12th August 1865.	36 0	40 0
VISANTO; an exceedingly luscious White Wine, delicious for dessert	44 0	48 0

HUNGARIAN WINES.

OFNER; a red Wine of Burgundy character	24 0	27 0
SZEGSZARD	16 0	18 0

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.).

MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE,

(THE ORIGINAL BY JULES MUMM & Co.)

A fresh consignment DIRECT, on Sale:—

	Cash.	Credit.
In cases of 1 dozen each	40 0	44 0.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th August. 1868.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Pariament 6, William IV., Cap. 64.—INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,237,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-FIVE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.

A. Hay, Esq. | J. Dunbar, Esq.
J. Bogie, Esq. | H. G. Dunlop, Esq.
and
E. Morris Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Medical Referee. | *Solicitors.*
Dr. F. S. Stedman. | Messrs. Kelly & Co.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 assuring... ... ... £7,590,968

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,458,379

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were £823,798

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit, " 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium.. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate ... Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ... " 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium Rs. 123 0 0

No Society Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than there to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies, Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED. AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be Assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, *i. e.* without Profits, at Reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fee shall be paid by the assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, Indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two thirds of their estimated value

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.

LYON & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£ s. d.
Firepremiums	1862	300,690 15 11
Do.	1863	341,668 3 2
Do.	1864	406,403 13 10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735 10

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£ s. d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150 18 6
Do.	1862	105,703 1 11
Do.	1864	152,159 2 0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Bombay, 16th September, 1864.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—FIRE AND LIFE—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions)

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.

Deputy Chairmen—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.

William Hickman, Esq.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
John T. Pagan, Esq.
John Sharp, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
C. J. Thomas, Esq.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.

BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank. The National Provincial Bank of England.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood Banner & Son, Accountants.

PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M. D. Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M. D., London; F. S. Stedman, M. D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.

J. Alexander Hankey, Esq.—Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.—Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.	For the whole term of Life. Without profits.	Age next birth-day.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums. The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the Lndon Assurance as above, payable either here, or in London.

For further information and prospectuses apply to.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation
Bombay, 7th December 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

G. B. GLADDING.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms in Marine Street:—

2 Cases Glassware.
5 do. Porcelain and other Earthenware, Toys, Concertinas, &c.
2 do. Steel Pens, Pencils.

On account of first purchaser Heerajee Dadoomia—
1 Barrel—26 Jars American Butter.
And any other Goods that may be offered.

G. B. GLADDING.
Bombay, 30th July, 1868.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE BHENDY BAZAAR PUBLIC ROAD.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, by order of Sorabjee Framjee and Nowrojee Framjee, on account of Khojah Cassum Sajun:—All that piece of Government ground, with pucka-built three-storied Chawls and House standing thereon, situate on the Bhendy Bazaar Public Road, opposite the Nawab's Mosque, containing by admeasurement 423 square yards or thereabouts, assessed under No. 80, and registered under Nos. 634 and 635, bounded on the east by the public passage, on the west by the Bhendy Bazaar Public Road, on the north by the house of Luxumon Govindjee, and on the south by the house of Vujeeboo.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 3rd August, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—

15 Bales Grey Shirtings.
7 " " Madapollams.
4 " " Jaconets.
6 " " T. Cloth.
5 " " Domestic.
4 Cases Grey and White Dhotees.
84 Superior Marble Slabs of different sizes, } Just imported
6 Solid Marble Teapoys of various kinds, } from Italy.

An Invoice of 2 Cases Fancy Goods consisting of Earthen Toys, Teapots, Cups, Mugs, Tobacco Boxes, Jugs, Flower Vases, Sample Hardware, &c. &c.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS, PLANKS, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th August, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, to close partner's account, in the Mazagon Reclamation Company's Yard, a large quantity of Teak Scantlings, Planks and building materials in convenient lots to suit purchasers.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On FRIDAY, the 7th August, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder, near Messrs. Nicol & Co.'s Saw Mills.

An Invoice of Teak Scantlings of various dimensions, lately imported from Moulmein.

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. of the amount of each lot will be required as knocked down, and the balance must be paid, and the timber cleared away within fifteen days from the day of sale.

Bombay, 30th July, 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Piece Goods, such as Shirtings, T. Cloths, Madapollams, Domestics, Mulls, &c.

A magnificent gilt Pier Table with White Marble Slab and Mirror back.

A first-rate gilt 14 days' Clock with Music.

A pair of do. 10 Light Candelabras with Flowered Shades and Drops.

100 Coils best Galvanised Iron Wire, well-twisted, and of five strands.

50 Bales Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs. and 10 lbs.

1 Case, 100 Pieces Madda Prints.

V | 2,141-44 } 11 Bales of Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs.
G | 2,146-52 } 6 oz.

AT 1 P. M.

A high-caste Grey Arab Horse, height 14-1.

AUCTION SALE OF FUTTAYMARS OR PADOWS.

On TUESDAY next, the 4th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Jackaria New Bunder, by order of the Mortgagee and on account and risk of Messrs. Tricumjee Veljjee & Co., Mortgagor:—

LOT No. 1.

The Futtaymar or Vessel called or known by the name of "Khoosialee," Tundel Mathia, of 250 candies, No. 2635.

LOT No. 2.

The Futtaymar or Vessel called or known by the name of "Ali Madut," Tundel Rugoonath, of 350 Candies, No. 554.

LOT No. 3.

The Futtaymar or Vessel called or known by the name of "Bhowanee," Tundel Choya, of 125 candies, No. 440.

LOT No. 4.

The Padaw or Vessel called or known by the name of "Palkhee," Tundel Havaldar, of 75 candies, No. 2075.

Also, by order of the Mortgagee and on account and risk of Messrs. Tricumjee Veljee and Co., Mortgager:—

LOT No. 5.

The Futtaymar or Vessel called or known by the name of "Hurry Pursad," Tundel Kana, of 250 candies, No. 2996.

LOT No. 6.

The Futtaymar or Vessel called or known by the name of "Idroos," Tundel Nagoo, of 250 candies, No. 2878.

LOT No. 7.

The Padow or Vessel called or known by the name of "Darya Dowlat," Tundel Essoo, of 60 candies, No. 2086.

LOT 8.

The Padow or Vessel called or known by the name of "Sooriaban," Tundel Withoo, of 40 candies, No. 2046.

Bombay, 30th July, 1868 BENNETT & Co.

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